

Car Bomb Kills 150 at Colombo Bus Terminal

COLOMBO, Sri Lanka — A car bomb exploded Tuesday at the crowded main bus terminal in central Colombo, killing at least 150 people and injuring more than 200. There was no claim of responsibility for the bombing, but the government issued a statement blaming two Tamil separatist groups, the Liberation Tigers of Tamil Eelam and the Eelam Revolutionary Organization of Students. Among the victims were passengers trapped in six buses parked near the terminal, the police and witnesses said. Many people burned to death or died of smoke inhalation as the buses were engulfed in flames and witnesses said many of the wounded had severe burns.

No official count of the dead and injured was issued by the government. However, a Health Ministry official confirmed later in the day that as many as 150 people were killed by the bomb.

The official, who spoke on condition that he not be identified, said that the death toll could rise.

The bombing was the third attack in five days in the predominantly Sinhalese island, where minority Tamil insurgents are fighting for a separate state. At least 142 people were killed by Tamil insurgents in the earlier attacks.

Shortly after the explosion, mobs of Sinhalese civilians stoned Tamil-owned shops about a half-mile from the bus terminal. The police dispersed the crowd.

The explosion occurred as many workers were leaving their offices. Rescue work was hampered by heavy rain.

The windows of many cars and buildings were shattered by the blast, but no major structural damage was reported.

A policeman at Colombo General Hospital said that nearly 100 bodies had been brought into the hospital morgue. He said that about 200 people were admitted for treatment at Colombo General while others were taken to nearby hospitals.

A railroad worker who was injured by the bomb said he saw several men park a car outside the Bank of Ceylon branch office near the bus terminal. The car exploded minutes after the men walked away, he said.

The main bus station is on Gas Works Street near the main railroad terminal. The two terminals are used by tens of thousands of Sri Lankan commuters every day and the bombing stranded thousands of commuters.

Beginning just before midnight Sunday, Tamil guerrillas burst into four houses in the remote Sinhalese village of Vannela, tied up 15 villagers and shot them to death.

On Friday, Tamil guerrillas killed 127 civilians, mostly Sinhalese, after dragging them from buses and other vehicles on a jungle road 10 miles (16 kilometers) outside Vannela.

Tamils, most of whom are Hindus, account for 18 percent of the 16 million people of Sri Lanka. They contend they are discriminated against by the majority Sinhalese, who are Buddhists.

The Tamil rebels have been fighting for four years to establish an independent homeland.



Rescue workers removing a victim of the bombing Tuesday of the main bus station in Colombo.

Moscow Willing To Discuss Cuts In Short-Range Missiles in Asia

By Celestine Bohlen
Washington Post Staff Writer

MOSCOW — The Soviet Union is willing to discuss eliminating shorter-range nuclear missiles in the eastern half of the country as well as in Europe, the Soviet leader, Mikhail S. Gorbachev, said Tuesday in a speech reported by the press agency Tass.

Mr. Gorbachev's statement moved the Soviet position on shorter-range weapons closer to U.S. aims as spelled out last week during a visit to Moscow by the U.S. secretary of state, George P. Shultz.

In talks with Mr. Shultz, Mr. Gorbachev publicly unveiled a proposal to eliminate unilaterally in Europe all Soviet missiles with ranges from 500 to 1,000 kilometers (roughly 300 to 600 miles) in order to ease the path toward an agreement on eliminating all medium-range missiles in Europe.

Mr. Gorbachev's willingness to discuss shorter-range missiles in Soviet Asia came up in talks with Mr. Shultz and with a U.S. congressional delegation. But the Soviet side had not publicized the position officially.

In a speech Tuesday at a Kremlin luncheon for the Polish leader, General Wojciech Jaruzelski, Mr. Gorbachev outlined four points in the Soviet proposal, dealing separately with intermediate- and shorter-range missiles, with on-site inspections to verify treaty obligations and with future discussions on tactical, or battlefield, weapons in the context of talks on conventional forces in Europe.

He repeated the Soviet offer for mutual elimination in Europe of intermediate-range weapons — the Soviet SS-20s and U.S. Pershing-2 and cruise missiles — leaving 100 warheads on missiles in that category in the Asian part of the Soviet Union and on U.S. territory.

The second Soviet position, Mr. Gorbachev said, is "to eliminate the Soviet and American shorter-range missiles simultaneously in Europe and to hold talks on such missiles in the east of our country and in the territory of the United States."

Western diplomats in Moscow said the Soviet Union held a virtual global monopoly on missiles with ranges of 500 to 1,000 kilometers. Mr. Shultz had stressed the need for global, not just European, limits.

Soviet missiles in the Far East are directed mainly at China and the Pacific, Alaska and Japan.

The Soviet proposal on medium-range missiles in Asia.

See GORBACHEV, Page 2

Arms Makers in Western Europe Suffer Sales Decline

By Edward Cody
Washington Post Staff Writer

PARIS — West European arms makers have suffered a sharp decline in sales to the shrinking and increasingly competitive Third World weapons market, according to defense experts.

The decline has generated fears that European arms industries may have trouble operating at the swift rhythm necessary to meet the continent's own needs independently in an age of sophisticated and fast-changing weapons technology.

As a result, West European defense officials and experts increasingly have advocated joint production and procurement for major new weapons systems. This would allow European governments to share swelling research and development expenses, which are expected to be nearly a third of the cost of weapons by the next decade. Selling more of each model within Europe also would lower unit prices.

After long delays, for example, Defense Minister Andre Girard of France and his West German counterpart, Manfred Wörner, announced last month their readiness to develop a joint combat helicopter. France and Germany already are producing the Alouette III helicopter together.

Another reaction has been the search for specialized, smaller-scale sales to neighboring European armies or even the United States. France's Thomson SA electronics company sold its RITA radio system in 1985 to the U.S. Army, and French-made CFM-56 jet engines are to power the U.S. AWACS reconnaissance planes sold to Saudi Arabia.

Thomas Olsen, an analyst at the Stockholm International Peace Research Institute, said some members of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization are likely to renew aging conventional equipment in the coming few years, also partly compensating for the shrinkage in Third World sales.

Work on French arms exports employs more than 100,000 people, experts have estimated, while the British government reported last year that its arms exports accounted for 120,000 jobs.

This is because West European weapons makers, unlike their American counterparts, have depended on exports for a high percentage of overall sales.

The United States, although vying with the Soviet Union as the largest military exporter, has such high domestic weapons sales that exports have accounted for only 10 percent to 20 percent of total production in recent years, making shrinkage in Third World markets less of a blow to the industry, these experts say.

The most obvious reason for a decline in Third World arms sales by Europe is the drop in oil revenues in members of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries. From about \$280 billion in 1981, these earnings dropped to about \$80 billion last year.

Other Third World countries, such as those of Latin America, have accumulated heavy foreign debts that make further purchases from European arms industries difficult. Modern weapons sales tend to have built-in advance payments to cover development and production costs.

In addition, European makers recently have faced more competition from smaller countries that previously were unable to export arms. Such countries as China, Brazil, Israel, South Africa, India and North and South Korea have increased their share of world arms transfers to nearly 19 percent from less than 5 percent from 1973 to 1984, according to one defense expert.

Britain's \$8 billion sale last year of 132 Tornado fighter-bombers to Saudi Arabia provided a major exception to the slide.

According to the U.S. Congressional Research Service, Britain's arms-transfer agreements with the Third World amounted to \$1.5 billion in 1981, \$1.4 billion in 1982, \$570 million in 1983 and \$540 million in 1984 before moving back up in 1985 and 1986 because of exceptional sales.

France's export sales have declined more clearly, particularly since Saudi Arabia picked Tornados over the Mirage 2000, made by Avions Marcel Dassault-Breguet Aviation.

French arms exports have dropped to about \$4 billion last year from more than \$7 billion in 1984, according to Pierre Lellouche of the French International Relations Institute. Similarly, the Congressional Research Service calculated West German arms sales to the Third World fell to \$155 million in 1985 from \$1.7 billion in 1981.

U.K., French Talks

Britain and France were reported Tuesday to be discussing the joint development of a nuclear-armed cruise missile to be carried by British bombers, Reuters reported from London.

U.S. Deports War Criminal To Russia

MOSCOW — Karl Linnaas, convicted in the Soviet Union of Nazi war crimes and deported late Monday from the United States, was flown Tuesday to Tallinn, the capital of Soviet Estonia, a Soviet Foreign Ministry spokesman said.

The spokesman, Genadi I. Gerasimov, said that Mr. Linnaas, who was sentenced to death by a Soviet court in 1962, could appeal for mercy to the Estonian Supreme Court.

Mr. Linnaas, 67, was convicted in absentia of taking part in mass murders of men, women and children as a commander of a death camp in the Estonian city of Tartu, where he said he was a student during World War II. Twelve thousand people died at the camp during World War II.

He is the first person accused of Nazi war crimes to be sent by the United States against his will to the Soviet Union.

Mr. Gerasimov said at a news conference that Soviet officials had taken charge of Mr. Linnaas when he arrived Tuesday in Prague on a Czechoslovak Airlines flight from New York.

"He has been taken to Tallinn," he said later. "He will be able to appeal for mercy to the Estonian Supreme Court, which sentenced him."

Moscow had long sought Mr. Linnaas' extradition. The Soviet Union had been critical of the extended U.S. judicial procedures that ended Monday when the U.S. Supreme Court declined to grant a stay of deportation.

Mr. Gerasimov said the period for consideration of any plea for mercy by Mr. Linnaas "would be much shorter than the time taken by American legal processes."

Last-Minute Plea Rejected

Thirty-six years after he arrived in the United States, Mr. Linnaas was escorted by immigration agents and police officers onto a regularly scheduled flight for Prague on Monday night at Kennedy International Airport, The New York Times reported from New York.

"What they are doing right now is murder and kidnapping," Mr. Linnaas, his hands cuffed under a coat draped over his arms, shouted angrily to reporters as he was led from a car and into an airport police office before the flight.

At 7:20 P.M., Mr. Linnaas, clad in a gray suit, blue sweater and soft hat was driven out onto the tarmac.

See LINNAAS, Page 5

Kiosk Immunity Voted For Poindexter

WASHINGTON (UPI) — The Senate panel investigating the Iran-contra affair voted Tuesday to grant limited immunity from prosecution to Rear Admiral John M. Poindexter.

Admiral Poindexter resigned as President Ronald Reagan's national security adviser after the diversion of arms sales profits to the Nicaraguan rebels was revealed in November. He has refused to testify before the panel. The House of Representatives panel planned a similar vote Wednesday.



Mohammed Abbas, who masterminded the hijacking of the Achille Lauro, at the Palestine National Council meeting on Tuesday. Page 5.

GENERAL NEWS

■ Indonesia's election on Thursday could provide clues to who will succeed President Suharto. Page 2.

■ Argentina shakes up its high command with the retirement of eight generals and six other top officers. Page 5.

ARTS/LEISURE

■ Chernobyl: a play from Russia. Robert Cushman. Page 7.

BUSINESS/FINANCE

■ South Korea agrees to open its market wider to foreign computers and ease import rules on candy and car parts. Page 9.

■ Bally Manufacturing will sell its Six Flags theme amusement parks to Wesray Capital Corp. for \$350 million. Page 11.

Wall Street Stock Average Surges 66.47 Points, 2d-Highest Daily Gain

NEW YORK — Prices on the New York Stock Exchange surged out of the doldrums Tuesday to their second-largest point gain, as hectic bargain-hunting for shares of major U.S. companies propelled the Dow Jones industrial average 66.47 points higher.

After being down about 24 points at mid-morning, the Dow Jones average of 30 blue-chip stocks rebounded in a 90-point move to close at 2,337.07. The gain nearly matched the 69.89-point jump to 2,390.34 on April 9, Monday.

On Tuesday, investors, seeing a steady dollar and a strong recovery in U.S. government bond prices, shrugged off for the time being their anxieties about accelerating inflation and rising interest rates.

Analysts also said the market was buoyed by strong earnings reports from some corporations, particularly in the technology sector.

Despite reaching a high of 2,405.34 on April 6, stock prices have generally weakened over the past few weeks. Prices have been depressed over international trade tensions, and specifically by worries that the massive U.S. trade deficit could only be corrected with a further fall in the dollar against other major currencies.

Further depreciation of the U.S. currency, however, could boost inflation and force the Federal Reserve to raise interest rates, analysts said, both to choke off rising prices and to support the dollar.

Analysts said investors were cheered by the market's resistance to the earlier selloff, triggered in the morning by another rise in interest rates in the credit markets. But bond prices also rebounded in the afternoon as interest rates eased.

The dollar also posted a gain, aided by intervention by the West German and Swiss central banks, dealers said.

On the New York Stock Exchange, advances led declines by a 2-1 ratio as volume rose to 192 million shares from the 139 million that changed hands Monday.

At one point in the morning, there were more than five shares down to every one share up.

"The major element behind this See DOW, Page 3

4-Year Gold High Reflects Weakness In Dollar, New Fears of U.S. Inflation

By Carl Gewirtz
International Herald Tribune

PARIS — The price of gold climbed to a four-year high on Tuesday, reflecting continued lack of confidence in the dollar and increased worries about a resurgence of U.S. inflation.

The same factors gave a sharp upward push to U.S. interest rates for the second consecutive day, in a complex chain reaction that many experts fear could have a destabilizing effect on the U.S. economy.

Gold prices rose almost \$20 an ounce in Europe, to just below \$460 an ounce, the highest price since February 1983.

Prices later settled back to \$449.50 in London, up \$11.75 from pre-holiday trading on Thursday, as traders took their profits, and to \$447.60 in New York, down \$6 from Monday. But prices remain far above their level two years ago of \$285 an ounce.

The day's events marked a trend that illustrates how the interplay of market forces is like an echo chamber, as fears about the dollar, inflation and economic growth reverberate, magnifying uncertainty.

Markets began losing their confidence in early April, registering their disappointment with the vague statements about the dollar issued in Washington by finance ministers from seven leading industrialized countries. The mood was worsened by the U.S.-Japan dispute on semiconductors and the threat of a trade war. The dollar fell to a postwar low against the yen.

A declining dollar discourages foreign investors and contributes to the malaise in the U.S. bond market. Rising interest rates on bonds fuel fears that the U.S. economy might slip into recession and create other problems. These include a worsening of the Latin American debt crisis, which could trigger a global financial crisis.

At the same time, higher interest rates and fears of recession depress stock prices. And the heightening uncertainty drives other investors into gold, which is a traditional hedge against inflation.

At the center of all this is the declining U.S. currency. The dollar remained relatively stable Tuesday outside the United States, propped up by intervention by central banks in Japan and Europe. Later in New York it firmed in what dealers said was a thin market.

By the close of trading in Europe, the dollar had stabilized at 142.35 yen, 1.8084 Deutsche marks and 1.4850 Swiss francs, virtually unchanged from Monday's New York closing levels.

However, by the close of trading in New York on Tuesday, the dollar had risen above last week's levels against the mark and franc — 1.8220 DM and 1.4965 Swiss francs. Against the yen, the dollar closed at 142.55, up from 142.15 on Monday, but still below last week's closing rate of 143.00.

The sharp rise in interest rates, from 7.5 percent a month ago in New York on 30-year Treasury bonds, to 8.31 percent on Tuesday, is potentially destabilizing. This is in part because of what lies behind it: reports of discord within the Federal Reserve and rumors of bond dumping by the Japanese; and in part because of what it implies: risk of a U.S. recession.

Rising interest rates are supposed to enhance the appeal of dollar investments to foreign investors, notably the Japanese, who up to now have been buying huge amounts of dollar bonds. But the increase in rates so far has not comforted them.

The dollar remains weak, especially against the yen, because investors fear the additional income earned by holding dollars will not

See MARKETS, Page 13



South African Policemen Injured in Attack. Policemen awaiting treatment Tuesday at Baragwanath Hospital in Soweto Township outside Johannesburg. A grenade was thrown into the Tladi police training center as other policemen guarded rail stations after a wave of firebomb attacks during a strike by black workers. Page 5.

U.S. Heterosexual AIDS 'Explosion' Feared

By Susan Okie
Washington Post Staff Writer

WASHINGTON — The AIDS epidemic may be "on the threshold" of accelerating its spread among heterosexuals in the United States, according to the U.S. surgeon general, C. Everett Koop.

The coming year's statistics could show whether the disease will "explode" among heterosexuals as it did among homosexuals in the early 1980s, Dr. Koop said.

"If the heterosexual explosion follows the homosexual explosion, then we are in for unbelievable trouble," Dr. Koop said Monday.

He said he hoped that recent efforts to educate the public on how to avoid infection with the virus that causes acquired immune deficiency syndrome would succeed in slowing the epidemic. The disease cripples the body's immunity system against fatal cancers and infections.

Dr. Koop said attempts to predict the disease's spread in the general population were being thwarted by a lack of information about Americans' sexual behavior.

Experts know very little about current sexual behavior, he said. The most thorough research on the subject dates back from the 1940s, in the studies done by Alfred C. Kinsey.

Dr. Koop said he believes that the number of Americans infected with the AIDS-causing virus — known as human immunodeficiency virus, or HIV — is probably "much higher" than the commonly cited estimate of 1.5 million, which was developed last year by Public Health Service epidemiologists.

He said he was particularly alarmed by recent findings that the proportions of men and women infected with the virus are becoming nearly equal among military applicants in some parts of the country. That suggests the disease is spreading at a faster pace than previously among heterosexuals, he said.

Among military applicants nationwide, blood tests indicate HIV infection is about two and a half times more frequent in men than in women, according to Department of Defense figures. The infection level is 0.15 percent for men and .06 percent for women.

But in the six U.S. counties with the highest rates of infection, the proportions with positive blood tests are nearly equal: About 1.26 percent of the men show exposure to the virus and 1.06 percent of the women, according to Major Robert Redfield, a prominent AIDS researcher at Walter Reed Army Medical Center.

Dr. Koop said he was concerned that there was a disproportionately high number of AIDS cases among blacks and Hispanics. He linked the higher level of infection to higher rates of drug abuse in those groups than in the general population. One of the ways AIDS is spread is when intravenous drug abusers share needles.

"We've got to find more leadership in the black and Hispanic communities" to focus attention on the disease, he said.

He called for unorthodox educational campaigns, using techniques such as video and comic books.

Kohl Party Officials Seek to Equalize Short-Range Arms

By James M. Markham
New York Times Service

BONN — Senior figures in Chancellor Helmut Kohl's Christian Democratic Party have started to float the idea of broadening the spread of short-range missiles that could be held by the Soviet Union and the United States after an accord is reached to abolish medium-range systems.

The proposal is aimed at preventing a medium-range accord from accelerating momentum for the removal of other ground-based nuclear systems on the central front, and at addressing the threat posed by Warsaw Pact battlefield missiles aimed at West Germany.

Alfred Dregger, the Christian Democrats' parliamentary floor leader, has proposed that the North Atlantic Treaty Organization and the Warsaw Pact agree to equal low ceilings for missiles with a range of about 95 to 600 miles (150 to 1,000 kilometers).

After meeting in Moscow last week with Mikhail S. Gorbachev, the U.S. secretary of state, George P. Shultz, appeared to favor a suggestion by the Soviet leader to do away with missiles in the range of 300 to 600 miles. But Mr. Shultz met resistance to this idea when he briefed allied foreign ministers in Brussels.

By extending downward the range of short-range missiles that would be embraced in follow-on negotiations to a medium-range accord, Mr. Dregger and other influential Christian Democrats seek to cover the numerous Soviet Scud-B missiles, which have a range of less than 200 miles.

In a newspaper article issued in the name of the Christian Democratic parliamentary group, Mr. Dregger also said any accord to abolish shorter-range systems would have to be contingent on reductions in conventional forces, where the Warsaw Pact has a considerable advantage.

Mr. Dregger's initiative was seen in West Germany as one element in

a wider effort to get Mr. Kohl to take a position committing the country to resist the so-called "zero option" on short-range systems.

Defense Minister Manfred Wörner, also a Christian Democrat, has broadly supported the Dregger position.

West Germany's position is expected to carry considerable weight within the alliance, since its territory is most directly affected by Warsaw Pact short-range missiles and any new U.S. missiles would have to be deployed there.

Mr. Shultz urged the allies to come up with a common position in two or three weeks. The deadline unsettled some senior West German officials. "We need a little time," insisted one.

Mr. Kohl, who is on vacation until the end of the week, has not yet begun formal consultations within his coalition to frame the West German position.

A rift has appeared within the government coalition of Christian Democrats and Free Democrats. Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher, a Free Democrat, has indicated that he favors accepting Mr. Gorbachev's zero proposal for short-range systems.

Obliquely criticizing Mr. Genscher, Volker Rühe, the Christian Democrats' deputy floor leader, urged in an interview to be published Wednesday in a Cologne newspaper that Bonn "speak with one tongue."

Mr. Rühe, who will be in Washington this week, is expected to see Mr. Shultz and press the view that a short-range zero solution would pose a singular threat to West Germany.

Mr. Wörner, who is in Australia, and Mr. Genscher will attend a meeting of the seven-nation Western European Union in Luxembourg next week. That meeting and one of NATO's Special Consultative Group in Brussels will begin to sketch the outlines of an allied response to Mr. Gorbachev's initiative, Western diplomats said.

Rogers Urges Deploying Short-Range Missiles

By Michael R. Gordon
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — The NATO military commander has recommended that the United States deploy short-range missiles in Europe, according to Reagan administration officials.

The recommendation was made in a secret analysis by General Bernard W. Rogers, the American who heads the alliance forces in Europe. The analysis has circulated at North Atlantic Treaty Organization headquarters and is to be considered by a NATO committee this week.

The Soviet Union has proposed the elimination of short-range missiles from Europe and has suggested that it may favor the elimination of this class of weapons from Asia as well.

General Rogers' analysis is disputed by some administration officials who favor a ban on short-range missiles, which have a range of 300 to 600 miles (about 500 to 1,000 kilometers).

These officials say that the United States has not deployed missiles in this class, and they question whether NATO is prepared to deploy them in the face of likely public opposition in Western Europe.

General Rogers has also criticized the idea of eliminating medium-range missiles from Europe. His analysis reportedly makes the point that a decision not to deploy short-range missiles would limit NATO's ability to strike Warsaw Pact targets in a conflict.

The general is to be succeeded as

NATO commander in June by General John R. Galvin, currently chief of the U.S. Southern Command, based in Panama.

Officials said Monday that the analysis by General Rogers was consistent with remarks he made in a recent interview with Newsweek magazine, in which he said the elimination of short-range missiles "would wipe out our opportunity to strike even the Eastern European countries." That "would guarantee that West Germany was the battlefield in a nuclear exchange," he added.

Secretary of State George P. Shultz said that he favors a ban on short-range missiles. Kenneth L. Adelman, the director of the Arms Control and Disarmament Agency, also has reportedly been receptive.

An administration official took exception Monday to General Rogers' analysis. He noted that the proposed agreement on medium-range arms would not limit planes that can carry nuclear weapons or nuclear-armed submarine-launched missiles. In addition, the United States and the Soviet Union have long-range weapons that could strike targets in Europe.

This official said it would also be politically difficult to reject the Soviet offer to eliminate short-range missiles.

He said: "Are we really going to tell the public that we will give up an opportunity to do away with medium-range missiles, which is what we have said we want, because the Russians also want to get rid of short-range missiles?"

GORBACHEV: Asia Arms Offer

(Continued from Page 1)

and short-range missiles is being debated in Europe, where members of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization have expressed concern about being left exposed to the Warsaw Pact's superior conventional forces.

■ **Moscow to Offer Treaty**

Thomas Netter of the International Herald Tribune reported earlier from Geneva:

A senior Soviet official said Tuesday that Moscow would present a draft treaty for eliminating medium-range missiles from Europe during U.S.-Soviet arms talks that resume Thursday in Geneva.

Alexei A. Obukhov, the deputy Soviet arms negotiator, said on arriving in Geneva, "The draft treaty will be introduced, it will be put forward during this round." He added that the Soviet Union be-

lieved it was possible to conclude a treaty this year.

Mr. Obukhov said Moscow favored reaching an "immediate conclusion" to a medium-range missile treaty. Such a pact would cover 416 U.S. cruise and Pershing-2 missiles and 441 Soviet SS-20 medium-range missiles deployed in Europe and Soviet Asia.

Under the U.S. proposal, submitted March 4, the two sides would eliminate such missiles from Europe, keeping 100 warheads on their own territory, while limiting shorter-range missiles in which the Soviet Union holds a vast lead.

The talks, which continue a round adjourned March 26 that both sides said had made "useful" progress toward a treaty, came amid a flurry of intense diplomatic activity in Moscow, Washington and NATO capitals.



REFUGEES GREET HOWE — Sir Geoffrey Howe, the British foreign secretary, met Cambodian refugees on Tuesday at the Site 2 camp, near the Thai border, where 150,000 Cambodians live. He urged the Vietnamese to withdraw from Cambodia and said the Soviet Union, which backs Vietnam, must "face up to its responsibilities."

China's Birth Rates Are Rising Again Government Population Control Campaign Loses Impact

By Nicholas D. Kristof
New York Times Service

BEIJING — Birth rates are rising again in the world's most populous nation, as China's monumental birth-control campaign loses its impact. Chinese officials and foreign experts agree.

China's economic restructuring, with its emphasis on personal initiative, seems partly responsible. As peasants grow wealthier, they often are willing to pay the fines imposed for having more children than the government rules allow.

But a second reason is the taming of China's family planning program, following international criticism that it encouraged the killing of female infants and placed pressure on women to abort their fetuses even late in pregnancy.

Last year, the birth rate rose to about 20.8 births for each 1,000 people, up from 17.8 in 1985. China ended 1986 with 14.8 million more inhabitants than in 1985, bringing its population to 1.08 billion.

For China, a nation where swarms of bicycles convey people from one crowd to the next, where small family farms are divided smaller and smaller with each generation, recent statistics showing a leap in the birth rate are taken very seriously. That has led to heightened concern among some diplomats and foreign experts about how China might respond.

"The key question is: Does this mean there will be another crack-down?" said Apollonio A. Laquian, a Filipino who works with

the United Nations Fund for Population Activities.

At the beginning of the 1980s, a vigorous crackdown slashed birth rates that by some projections might have resulted in a Chinese population of five billion or more in the next century.

Yet the crackdown's harshness — putting enormous pressure on women to have just one child or to abort subsequent pregnancies — aroused indignation in the West and led the United States to cut off support for UN population programs, which play a role in China.

"We regard the increase in birth rates as very significant," Shen Yimin, a population official in the State Statistics Bureau, said in an interview.

"It has aroused the attention of various ministries as well as delegates to the National People's Congress," he said. "If current fertility rates continue, we will meet our target of 1.2 billion people in the year 2000."

Mr. Shen predicted that there would be another crackdown, but he said it would focus on education and publicity campaigns rather than penalties.

"We cannot rely primarily on

"Now people don't mind paying for a second child."

Twenty-two percent of the world's people live in China, on 7 percent of the world's arable land. The population density is four times that of the United States and slightly higher than France's, without taking into account the Gobi Desert and other areas that cannot be cultivated.

China reacted to the problem over the last decade with drastic measures. Volunteers monitor the fertility of nearly all women of child-bearing age, sometimes even tracking their menstrual cycles.

Couples are given pay increases of 5 percent to 40 percent, plus long maternity leave and better housing, if they agree to have just one child. They are fined heavily, severely criticized by their peers and even risk losing their jobs.

Chinese women bear an average of 2.4 children, up from 2.2 in 1985. But population experts say the emphasis on limiting couples to one child has been somewhat misleading, except for urban residents.

Urban couples must usually settle for one child, but the rules are more flexible for the nearly 80 percent of the population in rural areas.

Gadhafi Assails Western Presence In South Pacific

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

LONDON — Colonel Muammar Gadhafi, the Libyan leader, has accused Western nations of wanting to turn the South Pacific region into an arena of conflict and has called on revolutionary groups there to fight for freedom.

Colonel Gadhafi said Monday at a meeting of revolutionary groups and liberation movements from the area that small Pacific nations were in danger "at the hands of France, America, Britain, Zionism and racism."

"They all want to transform your region into one of nuclear tests" and into "a military operations theater in the third world war," he said in a speech broadcast by Libyan television and monitored by the BBC in London. "They want to sacrifice you on behalf of the peoples of America and Europe."

Western diplomats in Australia said this month that members of the Kanak independence movement in the French Pacific territory of New Caledonia had received training in Libya.

Libya established relations with the island nation of Vanuatu last year and is reportedly seeking links with Fiji, Papua New Guinea, the Solomon Islands and Tonga.

The Libyan news agency JANA said the conference was attended by groups from Australia, Fiji, Indonesia, Japan, New Caledonia, New Zealand, Papua New Guinea, the Philippines, the Solomon Islands, Thailand and Vanuatu.

(AFP, Reuters)



SOLDIER'S BURIAL IN TEL AVIV — The coffin of an Israeli sergeant killed in northern Israel on Sunday was buried in Tel Aviv on Tuesday. He was one of two soldiers killed in a raid by Palestinians who crossed from Lebanon near Menara.

Clues to Suharto Successor May Lie in Assembly Vote

By Keith B. Richburg
Washington Post Service

JAKARTA — The world's fifth most populous country goes to the polls Thursday in an election that the government hopes will lend it a measure of legitimacy as Indonesia enters a period of economic retrenchment.

Although the elections are for the National Assembly and not for a new president, the outcome could contribute to the search for an eventual successor to Suharto, who has held the office of president for 20 years.

National elections, only the fifth since Indonesia gained independence from the Netherlands in

1949, will send 400 members to a virtually powerless National Assembly that has never initiated a piece of legislation.

The military will appoint 100 more members, for a total of 500. That body then becomes roughly half of the People's Consultative Assembly, which will meet in the spring of 1988 to elect a president and a vice president for the following five years. The other half of the consultative assembly consists of provincial representatives and elder statesmen.

President Suharto, who is 65, is expected to win his fifth consecutive five-year term, but it is widely expected to be his last because of his age. Attention has already turned to the delicate question of who will replace him.

Indonesian and foreign analysts expect to find clues to Mr. Suharto's eventual successor by looking to see whom the consultative assembly names as vice president, possibly to take over some of the day-to-day management of the country's affairs. They will also be studying expected cabinet changes as aged veterans are replaced.

Indonesia has only had two presidents since fighting its violent war for independence.

The late President Sukarno, a fiery nationalist leader, led the country through a tumultuous period of confrontation abroad and political chaos at home until he was stripped of his powers by Suharto in 1967. Now Indonesia is looking for its first orderly transfer of power.

Indonesia, in effect, faces the same succession issue as many of its Asian neighbors, including Singapore, where Prime Minister Lee Kuan Yew has ruled since independence, and Thailand, where King Bhumibol Adulyadej turned 60 in December.

The outcome of Thursday's assembly elections, however, is largely predetermined. The competing parties are not allowed to criticize government officials. Campaigning was restricted to three weeks, and the country's most prominent anti-government dissidents have been barred from participating.

Still, Indonesians have approached the elections with the excitement and fervor of a political

campaign in which the outcome is in doubt.

The three competing parties — including the powerful ruling Golkar Party — have staged big rallies across the country.

The culmination of Indonesia's election fervor came on Friday, the last official day of campaigning before the elections on Thursday, with a mobile rally to several hundred thousand youthful supporters of the Indonesian Democratic Party.

The Indonesian Democratic Party is not an opposition in the Western sense, because its leaders support the government and have been required to adopt the official state policy of Pancasila, or religious harmony and national consensus.

With its unexpected show of apparently spontaneous support from young people, the Indonesian Democratic Party, or PDI, has provided the only real surprise of the campaign and delivered a serious jolt to the powerful Golkar Party in the view of Indonesian and foreign analysts.

Karya Hartono, deputy chief editor of the Golkar's official daily

U.S. Allows Computer To Be Sold To Tehran

By David E. Sanger
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — The Reagan administration decided late last week to permit the shipment of a \$900,000 computer system to Iran, overriding the objections of Defense Secretary Caspar W. Weinberger, according to government and industry sources.

The decision was made by the National Security Council. It mediated the dispute between Mr. Weinberger, who vigorously opposed the sale of any equipment to Iran, and the Commerce and State departments, which urged that the transaction go ahead.

The decision clears the way for the Digital Equipment Corp. to provide a Swiss company with \$900,000 worth of computer equipment that will be used in an electric power distribution system for Tehran.

The computers involved are not very sophisticated, and a White House official familiar with the transaction said it was approved after the security council determined that the computers could not be turned to military use in Iran's war with Iraq.

Mr. Weinberger had maintained that the United States should do nothing at all that would help the Iranian government.

The action appears to end a dispute over the computer shipment that has been brewing since early 1985. At that time Brown, Boveri & Co., a Swiss-based power-generation and engineering concern, sought an export license for one or more VAX 11-780 computers — machines barred from Iran by the State bloc — for the Iranian power system.

Mr. Weinberger personally blocked the sale, saying that the VAX could easily be turned to military use. The State and Commerce departments reluctantly agreed.

But last year Brown, Boveri applied again, this time for much less powerful PDP-11 computers, first designed in the 1970s. The Commerce and State departments urged that the sale go ahead, arguing that there was no military use for the machines and that if the United States did not sell them to Iran some ally would.

However, Mr. Weinberger again opposed the sale, saying that the United States should not be aiding the Iranian regime at all and that exports should be limited to "humanitarian supplies." His aides argued that improving the Iranian power grid would strengthen a nation branded as a supporter of terrorism.

A recent study by the National Academy of Sciences concluded that strict export controls, while supported by the Defense Department, were harmful to national competitiveness and often did little to stem the flow of Western technology.

WORLD BRIEFS

Abrahamson Says Cuts 'Strangle' SDI

WASHINGTON (Reuters) — Lieutenant General James A. Abrahamson of the U.S. Air Force accused Congress on Tuesday of "strangling" the Strategic Defense Initiative with budget cuts, but said an anti-U.S. space-based defense against Soviet missiles could be deployed by the mid-1990s.

The House of Representatives approved a 1988 budget two weeks ago that slashed President Ronald Reagan's research request from \$5.2 billion to \$3.5 billion. The Senate has not yet approved its version of the budget, but General Abrahamson cautioned that research could fall further behind if Congress continued to make sharp cuts based on technical and other questions raised about the program.

General Abrahamson, the SDI director, said at a news conference that no decision had been made on deployment of the program, but he agreed with Defense Department projections that initial deployment could come as early as the mid-1990s.

Steelworkers Strike in Yugoslavia

BELGRADE (Reuters) — Yugoslavian steelworkers have joined striking Croatian miners in demanding higher wages, two months after a partial pay freeze triggered national industrial unrest, official reports and factory officials indicated Tuesday.

The official Tanjug news agency reported that strikes began Monday at the country's biggest steel complex, Smederevo, near Belgrade, and at a rolling stock plant at Kraljevo in Serbia.

Tanjug gave no figures for the number of workers involved in the on strikes, but officials at the factories indicated the stoppages were on a large scale. Unconfirmed reports said there also were new strikes in some smaller enterprises around the capital.

Demjanjuk ID Card Declared Genuine

JERUSALEM (UPI) — A document expert with the Israeli police testified on Tuesday that a World War II identification card implicating John Demjanjuk as a Nazi death camp guard was genuine.

The witness, Amnon Betzalel, said he based his opinion on the signatures of two German soldiers. He compared the signatures of a Nazi commander, Ernst Streibl, and a noncommissioned officer, Ernest Trefel, on the identity card with samples of their signatures that were given to him in West Germany and Israel.

U.S. Seizes LaRouche Headquarters

LEESBURG, Virginia (AP) — Federal agents seized control on Tuesday of the headquarters of the radical Lyndon H. LaRouche in an attempt to collect on part of more than \$21 million in fines assessed against groups related to Mr. LaRouche.

Officers of the U.S. Marshall's Service occupied LaRouche's organization offices at three locations around Leesburg, acting under an order signed by a federal bankruptcy judge, said an assistant U.S. attorney, David Schiller. He said the order directed marshals to seize the assets and property of three LaRouche organizations that face fines of more than \$3 million each.

The fines were levied by a federal judge in Boston for contempt of court for failure to turn over financial records sought by a grand jury. The financial records were sought in an investigation of an alleged credit card fraud used to fund Mr. LaRouche's 1984 presidential campaign.

U.S. Recommends Alaska Off-Drilling

WASHINGTON (WP) — The U.S. interior secretary, Donald P. Hodel, has recommended that Congress allow oil drilling in an Alaskan wildlife refuge, saying potential oil revenues there are "vital to our national security."

Mr. Hodel said Monday that 1.5 million acres (605,000 hectares) of the Arctic National Wildlife Refuge's coastal plain could be developed without causing significant environmental damage or harming the caribou, moose, or other wildlife for which the refuge was established.

"We simply don't have to choose" between wildlife and oil production, Mr. Hodel said at a news conference. "I believe that we can have both."

U.S. Army Unit Linked to Iran Affair

NEW YORK (Reuters) — A secret unit of the U.S. Army that is believed to have set up a pipeline for aid to Nicaraguan rebels has come under investigation by the special prosecutor in the Iran-contra affair, a U.S. television network has reported.

The CBS network said Monday that it had uncovered a link between the Defense Department and the secret operations of Lieutenant Colonel Oliver L. North, a former National Security Council official, Colonel North is a key figure in the affair, in which U.S. arms were sold to Iran and the profits diverted to the contra, or anti-Sandinist Nicaraguan rebels, are known.

The network said the secret army unit opened an account with Credit Suisse bank in Geneva in 1983. Two years later, a year after Congress banned military aid to the rebels, money from the account was used to finance the transporting of arms to the contra, CBS said. It said the special prosecutor had taken over an inquiry begun by the army. The Pentagon had no immediate comment on the report.

TRAVEL UPDATE

2 Airlines Raise 'Maxsaver' Fares

NEW YORK (NYT) — Continental and Eastern airlines have announced they will extend their discount "maxsaver" fares through the summer, but at higher prices and with generally tighter restrictions. The effect, analysts and competitors said, would be an overall increase of about 10 to 12 percent in the most deeply discounted fares.

The extension, the latest in a series of fare modifications by Texas Air Corp., which owns both airlines, comes as the industry prepares for the peak travel season. The new fares are viewed as an effort to take advantage of a surge in travel forecast for the summer.

As the lowest fare offered by high-volume airlines, the "maxsaver" is regarded as a benchmark against which other carriers build their own fare structures. The increases were higher than many analysts and competing airlines had expected. They are likely to be widely imitated.

Pan American World Airways will start direct service between Paris and Washington on June 12, the company announced. During the first month, purchasers of an economy class ticket will be given a second ticket free for a passenger traveling the same dates as the purchaser.

All foreigners visiting Iraq and Iraqis returning from abroad must now get certificates from Iraqi hospitals saying they do not carry the AIDS virus.

French air controllers staged a two-hour work stoppage on Tuesday, forcing cancellation of two dozen domestic flights and delays in some international flights. Air Inter, France's domestic line, said 24 flights were canceled during the stoppage from 6:30 to 8:30 A.M. The controllers plan identical stoppages Wednesday, Thursday and Friday. Air Inter said the same flights would be dropped each day.

French air controllers staged a two-hour work stoppage on Tuesday, forcing cancellation of two dozen domestic flights and delays in some international flights. Air Inter, France's domestic line, said 24 flights were canceled during the stoppage from 6:30 to 8:30 A.M. The controllers plan identical stoppages Wednesday, Thursday and Friday. Air Inter said the same flights would be dropped each day.

French air controllers staged a two-hour work stoppage on Tuesday, forcing cancellation of two dozen domestic flights and delays in some international flights. Air Inter, France's domestic line, said 24 flights were canceled during the stoppage from 6:30 to 8:30 A.M. The controllers plan identical stoppages Wednesday, Thursday and Friday. Air Inter said the same flights would be dropped each day.

French air controllers staged a two-hour work stoppage on Tuesday, forcing cancellation of two dozen domestic flights and delays in some international flights. Air Inter, France's domestic line, said 24 flights were canceled during the stoppage from 6:30 to 8:30 A.M. The controllers plan identical stoppages Wednesday, Thursday and Friday. Air Inter said the same flights would be dropped each day.

French air controllers staged a two-hour work stoppage on Tuesday, forcing cancellation of two dozen domestic flights and delays in some international flights. Air Inter, France's domestic line, said 24 flights were canceled during the stoppage from 6:30 to 8:30 A.M. The controllers plan identical stoppages Wednesday, Thursday and Friday. Air Inter said the same flights would be dropped each day.

French air controllers staged a two-hour work stoppage on Tuesday, forcing cancellation of two dozen domestic flights and delays in some international flights. Air Inter, France's domestic line, said 24 flights were canceled during the stoppage from 6:30 to 8:30 A.M. The controllers plan identical stoppages Wednesday, Thursday and Friday. Air Inter said the same flights would be dropped each day.

UNIVERSITY DEGREE
For Life, Academic & Work Experience
Degrees for people who want to be more effective and secure in their jobs or professions

■ **BACHELOR'S, MASTER'S, DOCTORATE**
We offer a wide range of degrees in many fields. Our programs are designed to help you gain the knowledge and skills you need to succeed in your career. We offer flexible scheduling and a variety of payment plans to make it easy for you to complete your degree.

■ **Pacific Western University**
400 N. Sepulveda Blvd., Los Angeles, California 90049 • Dept. 22 • U.S.A.

TOP CONNECTIONS!
Only Sullivan gives you top business connections and services coordinated both in Hong Kong & China. Phone Garden Hotel, Business Centre, Guangzhou 338989 Ext. 3194
FAX Ext. 3121
(Hong Kong 5-222302)
SULLIVAN BUSINESS SERVICES

CLINIQUE LA METAIRIE
20 minutes from Geneva
1260 Nyon - Switzerland
International private clinic for psychiatry, alcohol/drug dependency and care of elderly.
Tel. 22/611 581. Th. 419 921

هكمان النحل

هكمان الأصيل



Dressed as redcoats, Massachusetts residents re-enact the Battle of Lexington, which took place in 1775.

Paul Revere Rides Again, but Not at Midnight

By Matthew L. Wald

BOSTON — The midnight ride of Paul Revere began on schedule this year, just after 10 o'clock Monday morning. With a police escort instead of British pursuers, Revere found his way not to "every Middlesex village and farm," as Longfellow described it, but through the commercial strips of Cambridge, Somerville and Arlington: past 13 gasoline stations, the Paul Revere Fuel Co. and Paul Revere Bottled Liquors, where a sign reads, "Paul Revere, the Coldest Beer."

He drew applause and cheers all the way, from spectators and from parade participants, children and adults in colonial costume, an occasional pair of tortoise-shell glasses beneath a tricorne hat, or a pair of Reeboks with an ankle-length dress. Stopping to deliver greetings from the mayor of Boston along the way, Revere arrived in Lexington about 1 P.M., in time for a parade but seven hours too late to warn the minutemen.

No matter. They fought their battle with His Majesty's 10th Regiment of Foot promptly at 6 A.M., anyway, with the expected result: 8 Colonial dead and 10 wounded, 1 redcoat wounded in the knee.

Then both sides repaired to the Rotary Club for a pancake breakfast. On the 212th anniversary of the events that touched off the American Revolution, there were some charming incongruities along with damp gunpowder and great pride. "It kind of puts a lump in everyone's throat, no matter what side you're on," said Clinton Jackson, a minuteman, after the recreation of the rout, which takes a scant 15 minutes.

Mr. Jackson said it provides a link to history for every contemporary member of the minutemen, who tend to be "the butcher, the baker, the candlestick maker and the truck driver."

This year he was one of the minutemen on the green.

William Dawes Jr.'s ride from Boston to Lexington was re-enacted, too, but it never draws as much attention. It is Revere who is

remembered because of his publicist, Henry Wadsworth Longfellow, who wrote:

*In the hour of darkness and peril and need,
The people will waken and listen to hear
The hurrying hoof-beats of that steed,
And the midnight message of Paul Revere.*

"Longfellow's basic problem in life was that he couldn't find anything to rhyme with Dawes," said the man who recreated Paul Revere this year. He is Lieutenant Robert Hanson of the Massachusetts National Lancers, the state militia.

The re-enactments of the ride began in 1915, and at least once since then, it was attempted at midnight.

But the event is run for people to see it, and thus has slipped from the date noted in Longfellow's opening stanza:

*Listen, my children, and you shall hear
Of the midnight ride of Paul Revere,
On the eighteenth of April, in Seventy-five.*

That would put the battles on the 19th and on Sunday this year. But Patriots' Day, by order of the Massachusetts Legislature, is always on a Monday.

U.S. Court Widens Death Penalty Standard

United Press International

WASHINGTON — The Supreme Court ruled Tuesday that defendants may be sentenced to death for murders they did not commit or plan if they played a major part in the crime and showed a "reckless indifference to human life."

In a 5-4 decision written by Justice Sandra Day O'Connor, the court set a new standard for imposing the death penalty and ordered the Arizona Supreme Court to apply the standard in reviewing the death sentences of two brothers, Ricky and Raymond Tison.

The Arizona court must decide if the brothers displayed indifference to human life during a 1978 killing spree following their father's escape from Arizona State Prison.

Evidence at their sentencing hearing indicated the two teenagers agreed to take part in the escape with an older brother only when their father promised them no one would be hurt.

The Tisons' father, Gary, and another escapee killed abducted motorists while Ricky and Raymond ostensibly were not present.

Under previous precedents, capital punishment was restricted to defendants in felony murder cases who kill or intend that the killing take place.

"A narrow focus on the question of whether or not a given defendant intended to kill," Justice O'Connor wrote, "is a highly unsatisfactory means of definitively distinguishing the most culpable and dangerous of murderers."

"On the other hand, some non-intentional murderers may be among the most dangerous and inhumane of all — the person who tortures another not caring whether the victim lives or dies," she said. "This reckless indifference to the value of human life may be every bit as shocking to the moral sense as the intent to kill."

U.S. Concedes 'Racism'

Al Kamen of The Washington Post reported earlier:

Four decades after the U.S. government persuaded the Supreme Court to uphold the wartime internment of Japanese-Americans,

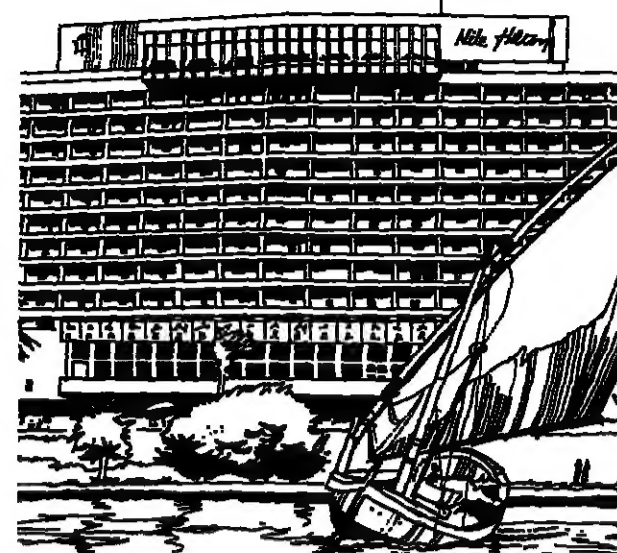
the government has returned reluctantly to the court and acknowledged that the internment was "frankly racist" and "deplorable" but said it was too late for redress in the courts.

Solicitor General Charles Fried urged the justices on Monday to overturn a federal appeals court decision last year that allowed a

group of Japanese-Americans to sue for property losses sustained as a result of being rounded up and incarcerated in internment camps. Benjamin L. Zelenko, an attorney representing the Japanese-Americans in the case, said his clients only "seek their day in court."

He urged the justices to accept the appeals court's assessment that

the statute of limitations must be suspended because the government had concealed from the 1944 Supreme Court earlier analyses by naval intelligence that the Japanese-Americans, many of whom were longtime West Coast residents and citizens, were not a threat and that the internment was not militarily necessary.



THE JEWEL OF THE NILE

For those in the know, there's only one place to stay in Cairo. Because the Nile Hilton is not only the city's premier hotel — it also combines all the business facilities you could wish for in your own office, with the luxury and intimacy of a Country Club — surrounding you with shady trees, green lawns, a Health Club, tennis courts, and the largest swimming pool in the city centre.

Established for over a quarter of a century, and continuously refurbished to the very highest standards, the Nile Hilton provides superb comfort, a wide range of restaurants and bars (from a Belgian tavern to a classical restaurant serving Egyptian specialties), and the famous Safari bar. For travelling executives, we have unrivalled business facilities — including secretarial assistance, telex, fax and word processors. Also, for the ultimate in luxury, our Executive Floor pamper guests with its own Concierge, the convenience of an expedited and speedy check-in and No Stop Checkout service, and a private lounge, where you can enjoy complimentary continental breakfast, cocktails and canapés.

If business takes you to Cairo, join those in the know on your next trip — stay at the Nile Hilton.

For reservations, call your travel agent, any Hilton International hotel or Hilton Reservation Service in Copenhagen, Frankfurt, London, Madrid, Milan, Oslo, Paris or Stockholm.

NILE HILTON

Your Office and Country Club in Cairo.

Carlos Baker, Japan Appeals to U.S. to Ease Economic Sanctions

Hemingway Scholar, Dies

United Press International

PRINCETON, New Jersey — Carlos Baker, 77, a biographer of Ernest Hemingway, died Saturday after a brief illness, Princeton University announced.

In 1952, Professor Baker published "Hemingway: The Writer as Artist," the first full-length study of Hemingway's work. He wrote "Ernest Hemingway: A Life Story" after the author's death in 1961.

Professor Baker received a Ph.D. from Princeton in 1940, three years after he began teaching in the university's English department. He retired in 1977.

Charles A. Walker, 37, Heart-Lung Recipient
STANFORD, California (AP) — Charles A. Walker, 36, the world's longest surviving heart-lung transplant recipient, died Sunday.

Mr. Walker had been hospitalized April 2 with pneumonia and was put on a respirator 10 days later after suffering gastro-intestinal bleeding, family members said.

He had received two heart-lung transplants — the first on May 1, 1981, and the second on June 17, 1984.

Milton Kahl, 78, Disney Cartoon Animator
MILL VALLEY, California (UPI) — Milton Kahl, 78, one of Walt Disney's original corps of animators responsible for such classics as "Cinderella," "Snow White" and "Sleeping Beauty," died Sunday of pneumonia.

Mr. Kahl was one of the "nine old men" of animation, a select group of artists and draftsmen Disney assembled in the mid-1930s. He was involved with Disney's first animated feature film, "Snow White," in 1937, and drew for the studio for 42 years before retiring in 1976 after working on "The Rescuers," released in 1977.

He was animation director on many of Disney's most successful films, including "Pinocchio," "Alice in Wonderland," "Lady and the Tramp" and "101 Dalmatians."

Talks on Belize Scheduled

Agence France-Press

GUATEMALA CITY — Guatemalan and British officials will meet April 29 and 30 in Miami to discuss Guatemala's claims to Belize. Foreign Minister Mario Quiñones Amézquita announced Monday. Britain granted independence to Belize in 1981.

*** Dining Out ***

PARIS 8th
CHEZ TANTE LOUISE
47, R. de Valenciennes. 01.50.06.65. Mr. major hotel. French, American/English. Traditional cuisine. 1st floor. Cl. Sat. & Sun.

VIENNA
KERVANSARAY
Turkish & Int'l specialties, lounge bar, best seafood restaurant. 1st floor. Multilingual. Tel. 5128843. Air conditioned. 80 m. Opera. Noon 3 p.m. & 6 p.m. a.m., except Sunday. Open holidays.

There are 504 great cathedrals in Europe.
But only 114 "Leading Hotels."

Here's where to find them.

Around the world, 210 hotels provide the service, decor, cuisine and attention to detail which qualify them as "Leading Hotels of the World." Send for our worldwide directory. For reservations, telephone: U.S.A. (800) 223-6800 toll free. From N.Y. State and Alaska (212) 838-3300 collect. Telex 420444. From Great Britain and Northern Ireland 0800-181-123 toll free. From outside Great Britain—London (01) 583-4211. Telex (851)-299370. Or see your travel consultant.

Name _____ Address _____ HT/87-2

City _____ Country _____ Postal Code _____

Write to: The Leading Hotels of the World, 747 Third Avenue, New York, NY 10017-247

The Leading Hotels of the World®

Welcome abroad: Business Tariff!

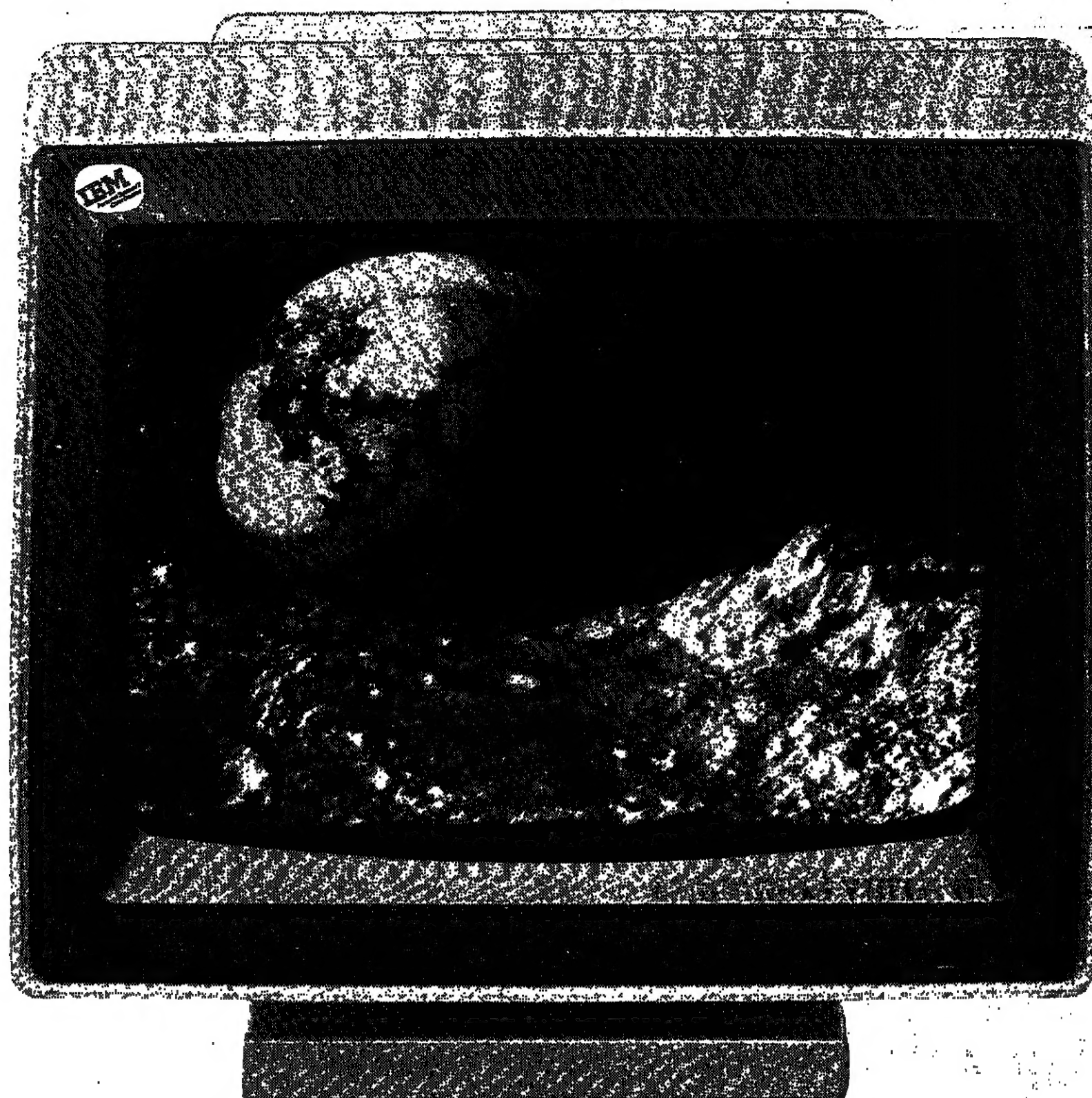
If you know exactly where you're going, we've got just what you need: Business Tariff — a powerful new motor to help the international executive get ahead in Europe. In the fashion to which you are accustomed. With the comfort you deserve and service as tip-top as the cars we rent. And at a fixed rate — however far you travel!

Business Tariff for cross-border booking and unlimited mileage at 24 hours' notice.

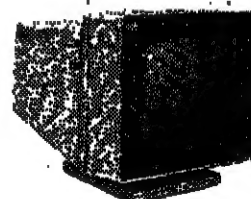
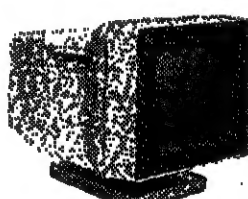
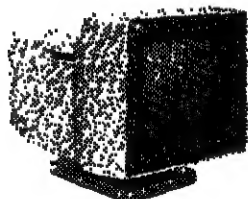
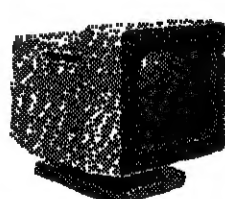
There's no tariff like Business Tariff!

interRent
rent a car

This week from IBM: Four new stars that will pass any screen test.



High resolution: express yourself with greater clarity.



The new family: the 8503 Display for sharp monochrome images, and the 8512, 8513 and 8514 Displays for colour applications.

The IBM Personal System/2™ display family includes four new products that will change the way you look at personal computing: our displays. They give you clarity, colours and features that will pass any test with flying colours (and wait until you see how many colours).

If you work mostly with words and numbers, you'll want the new IBM 8503 Monochrome Display. It gives sharp, black letters and numbers on a white background (or vice versa). And you'll find that calling this display "monochrome" isn't entirely correct. It lets you express yourself in 64 shades of grey.

Only seeing is believing. So we suggest a visit to one of our IBM Authorised Dealers. There, you'll see text that is extremely clear, and graphics which look almost like photographs.

IBM Personal System/2 is a trademark of the IBM Corporation.

While our previous displays let you choose from 16 colours, today we give you a few more: 262,144 to be exact. For daily business tasks, there's the 8512 Colour Display. To help you handle more complicated jobs, such as computer-aided design, we offer the high-resolution 8513 Colour Display. And for the best possible view of your work, try the large-screen, high-resolution 8514 Colour Display.



Colour by numbers: you have 262,144 choices.

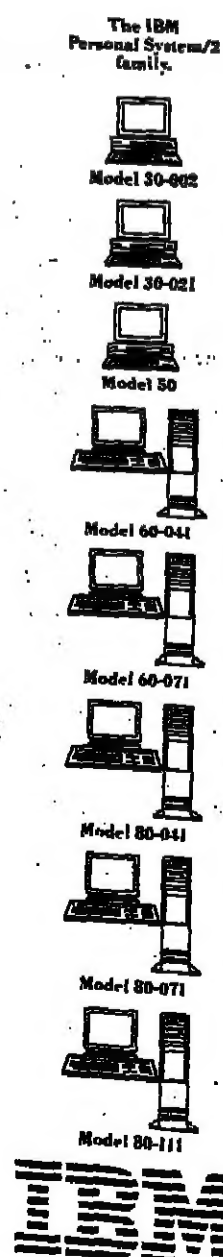
Buying displays used to mean buying an adapter card as well. Not so with this family. They were designed for the IBM Personal System/2, and the display adapter function is already included in the computer.

We gave each display a tilt and swivel stand, so you can position your screen to suit yourself — instead of the other way around. And each screen is etched, so it cuts down on glare. The new display design is so sleek and compact, it makes any desk look good.



Work in comfort: these displays tilt and swivel — so you don't have to.

The IBM Personal System/2 was created with the future in mind, and so were the displays. You can count on these stars to give you stunning performances for years to come. See a demonstration today. It's now showing at an IBM Authorised Dealer near you.



In the L

By Alan Co
ATHENS — Within the
nades of the Athens Acade
it — tomes, there is a man
much on Greece and its la
has decided that here, in
classics, a heritage is bein
Since the teaching of cla
curated in many classroa
modern Greek was made
administration, said Profe
Trypanis, a former teac
Greek at Oxford Universi
has become impoverished
Young people these da
themselves to demonst
ern Greek — and that se
quences in a land know
breadth of thought of an
narrowness of modern
"We think through wo
cor, a former president of
my, said. "Therefore, if w
language and take away
away ways of thinking.
His words reflected son

Abbas Saf From Arr In Algeria

By Barry Jarne
The long arm of the la
long enough to catch Mr.
Abbas, the convicted mur
of the Achille Lauro hijack
has been playing a promi
in the meeting of the Pale
tional Council in Algiers.
Both the United States
have issued international
for the arrest of Mr. Ab
both countries are pow
have him arrested at the
because they do not have
tion treaties with Algeria.
A court in Genoa sente
Abbas and two accomplice
imprisonment in absent
for their role in planning
ing of the Italian cruise
1985. During the hijackin
pled American passenger
Klingheffer, was murder
"It is a delicate que
spokesman for the Italian
Ministry said. "And beca
we do not have an extradi
ty with Algeria, there is
can do.

The United States form
tested Tuesday to the Alg
ernment for allowing Mr.
attend the council meeting.

"We have made the
government well aware of
tion regarding Abu
Charles E. Redman, the
partment spokesman,
Washington. "We are pre
the government of Alger
allowing this notorious ter
the country."

Mr. Abbas, also know
Abbas, has been spotte
front row at the Palestin
Council meeting, which
Monday. Mr. Abbas was
of the executive committe
ouncil, which acts as the
Liberation Organization
ment-in-exile.

A spokesman for the
Genoa that sentenced M
said the arrest warrant
dispatched to Interpol, th
tional police organization
near Paris, of which Ab
member. But Interpol,
acts as a mail box and has
political decisions about
an arrest warrant should
out.

Most extraditions take
der the terms of the C
Europe Extraditional C
of 1957. An official at the
council in Strasbourg, Fr
that "international" was
served with a view to ext

"If there is no possib
tradition it is meaningless
the warrant," he said.

■ Attacks on Israel
The Palestine National
violated on Tuesday an n
guerrilla attacks against
coincided with a pledge by
chairman, Yasser Arafat,
up military pressure on t
state. The Associated Pre
ed from Algiers.

Mr. Arafat's main riv
the PLO reunited at the
opening session on Mon
ing a four-year dispute a
ently signaling an escal
guerrilla operations again

Palestinian guerrillas
fundamentalist Shiite M
lies in Lebanon's Hezb
Party of God, have been
up attacks in southern L
recent days.

Jaruzelski Vi Soviet, Signs

United Press Internat
MOSCOW — General
Jaruzelski, the Polish le
Mikhail S. Gorbachev,
leader, met Tuesday at th
and signed a declaration
ation reinforcing Polish
Mr. Gorbachev's policy
ization, Tass reported.
The official news agen
two leaders met for talks
al relations on the 42d an
of the Polish-Soviet
friendship and cooperat
talks resulted in an agr
ideological, scientific an
operation, Tass said.
Among East bloc leade
Jaruzelski, who arrived
has been one of the me
to Mr. Gorbachev's rec
political changes in t
Union.

مكتبة النجف

Herald Tribune

Published With The New York Times and The Washington Post

The Good Guys Won

As political theater, the end of Argentina's brief military rebellion was superb. President Raúl Alfonsín told the crowd in Buenos Aires to wait for him, as he took off in a helicopter to confront the rebels. Several hours later he returned to announce that they had surrendered.

But it was deadly serious theater. The size and fervor of the public demonstrations supporting Mr. Alfonsín suggest that if his nerve had failed, and if the rebels had actually attempted to take over the government, the country might well have slid toward civil war. As it has turned out, the display of allegiance both by civilian crowds and by the great majority of the military officers is likely to leave Argentina's new democracy stronger than before.

The reasons for the rebellion are not hard to understand. The present elected government under Mr. Alfonsín is leading the country through an extraordinary process of cleansing and renewal — a profound repudiation of the bloodstained military regime that collapsed in 1983. It is no surprise that some of the military officers bitterly resent the democratic government and have good reason to fear the courts.

Under the junta, some 9,000 people were illegally arrested and, usually after being tortured, were murdered by the state's security forces as the juntas went after their enemies, real and imagined. The government is prosecuting the people it considers responsible for those crimes. Two of the country's former military rulers are serving life sentences, and the courts are working their way through the lists of charges against several hundred military and police officers of lower rank.

The uprising began when one of them, Major Ernesto Barreiro, who is accused of having been a torturer at an interrogation center near Córdoba, fled from a court's summons and took refuge with a military unit that refused to hand him over. A day later the major went into hiding elsewhere and the resistance at Córdoba collapsed. Sympathizers meanwhile had seized a military school not far from Buenos Aires, and that was the scene of their dramatic surrender to Mr. Alfonsín on Sunday.

Not all of the questions about these events have yet been answered. The army's chief of staff has resigned, and the reason is not clear. Perhaps he was forced out because he could not control his officers. Or perhaps, less reassuringly, it might have been a concession to the rebels, who detest him. A good deal depends on the answers. But a dangerous crisis has passed, one that the Alfonsín government met with fortitude, skill and success.

— THE WASHINGTON POST

Separate Is Unequal

Mikhail Gorbachev startled visiting American congressmen recently with a suggestion that the United States solve its racial problems by setting up separate states for blacks and other minorities. Mr. Gorbachev's men barely played down the remark, but the damage was done: He had made plain a surprising ignorance of American society, as well as Moscow's general insensitivity toward minority problems in the Soviet Union.

Race and nationality are dramatically different issues in the two countries. The Soviet Union has 170 official nationalities and 200 languages and dialects. Ethnic Russians make up barely half the population, and the slower-growing half at that. The bulk of the armed forces are non-Russian. The Moslem population is growing so fast that by the year 2000 it will account for one in four Soviet citizens.

The official reading on all this is that the old Russian empire is now a harmonious federation of free and equal peoples. But Russians dominate. The American melting pot cooks unevenly, but no Russian can seriously claim that Soviet minorities play an equal role in national life.

Nevertheless, the message from some Soviet minorities will sound familiar indeed to American ears. At a recent filmmakers' conference, non-Russians protested the stereotyped portrayals of other Soviet peoples. At a recent writers' conference they complained about the dominance of the Russian language in the schools and the underrepresentation in history books of the accomplishments of non-Russians. Words like colonialism and Russian chauvinism are beginning to be heard.

Powerful links bind the 15 Soviet republics. These include the economic progress that non-Russian peoples have made, often in stark contrast to ethnically similar people in neighboring countries. Still, the growing signs of unrest pose a problem for General Secretary Gorbachev as he pursues reforms involving decentralization.

His recommendation of the Soviet model to his American visitors showed his ignorance of the achievement and aspiration of the American people. There is no such thing as separate but equal. Americans have learned. It has been a painful lesson, but we have learned it.

— THE NEW YORK TIMES

Patenting Life Forms

Can animals be patented? Ridiculous, intuition suggests, but today the U.S. Patent and Trademark Office will rule otherwise. Researchers who add genes to animal embryos by gene splicing may apply for patents, just like any other inventors. Will private greed and scientific hubris now engender a misbegotten Garden of Eden, crawling with mutant beasts and their Frankenstein-like owners? Or is the Patent Office just trying to keep up with the brisk march of biotechnology?

Critics are concerned that making life forms patentable will give animal and eventually human life too much in common with commodities, leading to disrespect for both. But society has passed that point. The critical test was posed several years ago by a bacterium, genetically modified by a General Electric engineer to consume and dispose of oil slicks.

The Court of Customs and Patents Appeals ruled that bugs could be patented just like chemicals, and the circumstance that one was alive and the other not was "a distinction without legal significance." When the Supreme Court affirmed that view, 5 to 4, in 1980, it left scant logical barrier to patenting higher forms of life.

Conventional animal breeding still does not enjoy patent protection; such animals are deemed to exist in nature. With genetic engineering, however, researchers can assemble a package of genes and genetic switches that may enhance a cow's milk production, say, or improve its meat. Since a cow embryo injected with such a package is to that extent

man-made, it can be patented, the Patent Office contends. Is that usurping nature's handiwork? No, because if a cow can be owned, why can't it be patented too?

The argument gets trickier when applied to humans, a contingency the Patent Office says it will consider in due course. Suppose someone invents a genetic package for curing a human genetic defect, and a means of implanting it in human embryos. Should the patent be patentable? Probably not, because the invention could be safeguarded by patenting just the process, not the product.

The Patent Office's new policy is at first sight disquieting because it seems to sanction unfettered genetic tampering with animals and humans. "Good God, once you start patenting life forms, is there no stopping it?" asks Robert Nelson, director of the Institute of Religion at the Texas Medical Center. Respect for the living fabric, and the consequences of altering it, must be paramount.

But patentability is the wrong place to address the concern. If it is acceptable to engineer an animal genetically in the first place, why not patent it? The changes so far contemplated, like leaner pigs or more productive cows, are the same gains breeders have always sought. It is hard to object to improving a species' inherent characteristics. More difficult would be the introduction of novel traits — a lion that could speak or a pig that could clean itself. Such chimeras still lie in the realm of science fiction. Patentability, following after the fact, is by comparison no problem at all.

— THE NEW YORK TIMES

Other Comment

Learn From the Big Picture

The deficit in the February trade balance for the United States will doubtless fuel new demands for extreme measures. The forces of protection inevitably seize on statistics that seem helpful to their cause. But it would be better for all if there were no precipitous response. A better context for making policy is advocated by Leonard Silk of The New York Times in a brilliant analysis in the 1986 review edition of Foreign Affairs: "The greatest challenge needed to preserve stability and growth is for the world economy, rather than the national economy, to become the unit for policy thinking... The development of internationally integrated monetary and fiscal policies has become vital to the economic well-being of every country."

— The Los Angeles Times

Prometheus Isn't the Guide

The advance of knowledge no longer brings the sense of confidence and security it once did. For the first time in history, man is responsible not only for his own life but for that of the whole biosphere as well. Mortality takes on a new meaning as man can now destroy not only other individual humans but also mankind itself and all life on Earth. In acting, he must consider more than the consequences of his action on human society. What he needs is security, confidence in the future and faith in his own spiritual dwelling. He needs guidance so as not to misuse his tremendous power. He must be aware of trying to create utopia through knowledge and action. His guide should be the Good Shepherd, not Prometheus.

— Neue Zürcher Zeitung (Zurich).

INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE

JOHN HAY WHITNEY, Chairman 1986-1987

KATHARINE GRAHAM, WILLIAM S. PALEY, ARTHUR OCHS SULZBERGER
Co-Chairmen

LEE W. HUEBNER, Publisher

JOHN VINOCUR, Executive Editor • WALTER WELLS, Editor • SAMUEL AIT, KATHERINE KNORR
and CHARLES MITCHELLMORE, Deputy Editors • CARL GEWIRTZ, Associate Editor •

ROBERT J. DONAHUE, Editor of the Editorial Pages

RENÉ BONDY, Deputy Publisher • ALAIN LECOUR and RICHARD H. MORGAN, Associate Publishers •
FRANÇOIS DESMAISON, Circulation Director • ROLF D. KRANER, Advertising Sales Director

International Herald Tribune, 181 Avenue Charles-de-Gaulle, 92200 Neuilly-sur-Seine, France.
Tel.: (1) 46.37.93.00. Telex: Adverdis 61395; Circulation: 613718; Production: 630696.

Directeur de la publication: Walter N. Thayer

Editor for Asia: Michael Robinson, 5 Convent Road, Singapore 051. Tel: 472-7768. Telex: RS5928
Managing Dir. Asia: Malcolm Glen, 30 Gloucester Road, Hong Kong. Tel: 5-8610616. Telex: 61170
Managing Dir. U.K.: Robin MacKinnon, 61 Long Acre, London WC2E 9LP. Telex: 262009
Gen. Mgr. W. Germany: W. Lauerbach, Friedrichstr. 15, 1000 Frankfurt/M. Tel: (069) 726733. Telex: 416721
Pres. U.S.: Michael Carey, 870 Third Ave., New York, N.Y. 10022. Tel: (212) 732-3800. Telex: 421717
S.A. capital of 1,200,000 F.R.C. Number: B 73302136. Commission Paritaire No. 61337

© 1987, International Herald Tribune. All rights reserved. ISSN: 0294-8052.

OPINION

Chernobyl's Biological Toll Was Vastly Underestimated

By Valery N. Soyfer

MOSCOW — In the middle of this century it became obvious that the accumulation of radioactive products in the biosphere was affecting all of humanity. Because of above-ground tests of nuclear weapons, a lot of isotopes accumulated and the background of radioactivity was increasing constantly. At the same time, the number of people suffering from cancer and hereditary diseases was rising.

All this stimulated public protests that led to the conclusion of a treaty in 1963 between the Soviet Union and the United States banning above-ground tests. After this the radioactive background stabilized considerably.

As a result of the Chernobyl catastrophe, no fewer than 100 million curies of radioactive isotopes were discharged into the atmosphere, doubling background radiation at once. One must expect many more undesirable biological consequences than are now assumed.

A first question is the growth of cancer-related disease and death. This was discussed in the Soviet report to the International Atomic Energy Agency, and estimates given therein satisfied many Western specialists. In the British journal Nature, reviewers said the growth of cancer would not be as strong as feared.

Understanding the conclusions in the report requires paying attention to an issue that may appear too specific. But without examining it we would not be able to look into one alarming circumstance concealed in the Soviet report. This concerns the composition of isotopes discharged into the atmosphere by the accident.

Among these isotopes were some with a relatively brief half-life from seconds to a few days. But there were also isotopes with a long period of life, equal to dozens of years or more. Immediately after the accident, the Soviet mass media talked mainly about the radioactive isotope of iodine 131. Its half-life is relatively small, about eight days. It was reported that 50 to 80 percent of all radiation that fell to the ground was made up of this isotope. In connection with this, it seems logical that the main efforts of all investigators involved in the analysis of the Chernobyl catastrophe — more than 7,000 scientific groups — were directed to measuring the

levels of iodine 131 in human thyroid glands.

I was surprised by this circumstance, because I consider that no less important was the study of the effect of long-lived isotopes, especially those like cesium 137, with a half-life of 33 years, and strontium 90, with a half-life of 27.7 years. I was also surprised by the fact that in most of the tables provided in reports, the columns with percentage contents of isotopes in the air, soil, and water, and in vegetables and meat products were absent. Where information permitted, I had to recalculate the figures provided to clarify the percentage of radiation accounted for by different isotopes.

This analysis showed that initial reports about the primary role of iodine were wrong. In reality, iodine 131 formed no more than 10 to 15 percent in most of the tests. The long-lived isotopes often formed more than one-third of the total of radioactive substances.

Yet the estimate of the future increase in

cancer deaths was based on the presence of iodine 131 in the radioactive dust that fell on that part of the Soviet Union where 75 million people live. This estimate showed an increase of "less than 0.05 percent from the level of death rates caused by spontaneous cancer" — normally 9.5 million cases over 70 years — "among a given population."

The report mentioned, though only in passing, the fact that the influence of the long-lived isotope cesium 137 on the number of cancer deaths would be almost 10 times greater because the number of deaths caused by it would add "0.4 percent from the natural death rate caused by malignant neoplasms." These words are supplemented by a paragraph about strontium 90. The report said there was insufficient information at that time to make correct estimates of the death rate associated with that isotope. But the report's authors admitted that "with time,

perhaps, this nucleon would have, along with cesium 137, the most important meaning."

Thus the figure of 0.05 percent that dazzled many specialists was in reality related only to the consequences of the external gamma irradiation. The main harm would come from the radioactive isotopes of cesium, strontium, and other long-lived isotopes, including cesium with alpha disintegration. So one should not take the 0.05 percent figure as the final truth. When it was obtained, too many unjustified assumptions were made, and precision of the measurements was low.

Perhaps all this explains why even those favorably disposed to the Soviet Union did not agree with such an estimate. The American specialist on the transplantation of bone marrow, Dr. Robert Gale, said last October, "The frequency of cancer deaths could be 1 percent greater (about 6,000 additional cases) than usual. One does not want to believe that the American scientist would turn out to be right. It would be better for all if the figures in the Soviet report turned out to be too high. But there is no basis for such a view."

The amazing peculiarity of the Soviet report is that there were no references to future increases in hereditary disorders.

Specialists in genetics know that the frequency of hereditary diseases is greater than the frequency of cancers degeneration under the influence of the same doses. This correlation applies to the consequences of Chernobyl as well. Thus, a West German scientist, Helmut Girsch, said recently that in his country, "It is expected there will be from 4,000 to 23,000 additional cases of cancer [not counting the cases of cancer of the thyroid gland] and 90,000 hereditary disorders."

Such disorders would affect not only those subjected to irradiation; the breakage of genes would be inherited in many cases by descendants. Thus the growth of the number of hereditary diseases, deformities or abnormalities of development, spontaneous abortions and premature births will prove to be a more sinister result of Chernobyl than cancer diseases and deaths. Multiplied over generations, the genetic burden of Chernobyl would be even heavier for humanity.

One more detail: In the human environment, too much chemical contamination accumulates, affecting genes in insidious ways. In experiments in many laboratories in the world, including my former laboratory in Moscow, an important rule was ascertained: Under the simultaneous effect of radiation and chemical mutagens, most often there is an explosion of mutations rather than a simple addition of separate effects.

In a whole series of my experiments on bacteria and plants, the output of mutations exceeded by 10 times the ordinary sum. Since nearly one-third of the radioactive substances expelled by the Chernobyl reactor were made of isotopes with a long half-life and since in the environment the harmful chemical substances — products of the chemical industry — are always accumulating, one could expect that the consequences of Chernobyl would turn out to be more serious than now predicted.

The writer is a geneticist who founded the Soviet Union's first molecular biology and genetics laboratory. When it was reorganized as a national institute in 1974, he served as its scientific director. He has been refused permission to emigrate since 1978, and was dismissed from the institute in 1980 after publishing an article in defense of Andrei Sakharov. He contributed this to the Los Angeles Times.

Reliance on Nuclear Energy Promotes a Deadly Legacy

NEW YORK — A recent "NBC News Special" about nuclear power in France resembled an hour-long commercial for nuclear power. It raises troubling questions about whether we can trust media increasingly controlled by huge corporations. Last year NBC was purchased by General Electric, America's second-largest salesmen of nuclear power. Fear of nuclear technology was a key target of the documentary — "Nuclear Power: In France It Works."

A crew had traveled to France as if on a pilgrimage to the atomic land of Or. Or to see the wizardry of safe reactors. "Looking at a foreign country where nuclear power is a fact of life may restore some reason to the discussion at home," a correspondent said.

Before the March 1979 accident at Three Mile Island in Pennsylvania, news media commonly sang odes to the marvels of nuclear energy, often attributing opposition to ignorance or resistance against

high-tech solutions. But as nuclear power proved to be far more dangerous and expensive than promised, society gradually realized the futility of blaming the bad news on anti-nuclear messengers.

The hundred or so reactors now operating in the United States — results of pre-TMI boosterism — continue to endanger the public. The March 11 NBC report seemed to lament that a "regulatory noose" stood in the way of more reactors. But if government regulations had been more lax, much of central Pennsylvania would probably be as uninhabitable today as the Chernobyl area of the Ukraine.

A central tenet of nuclear power "safety" has been summarized as: If everything goes well, then everything will go well. However, a single accident can bring catastrophe to an entire region — which is why, an American homeowner's insurance does not cover against losses from a nuclear meltdown.

France's standardized reactor

design and its training system for operators have deservedly drawn high marks. But anyone claiming that the real possibility of disaster has been eliminated takes the view that communist George Will took in the early spring of 1979, when he denounced the movie "The China Syndrome" as hysterical propaganda. Mr. Will scoffed at the idea that nuclear power posed serious dangers. "Nuclear plants, like coal or television sets, give off minute amounts of radiation," he wrote, "but there is more cancer risk in sitting next to a smoker than next to a nuclear plant." That New York column was still on newsstands when the real-life Three Mile Island nightmare began.

The sad truth is that, at best, nuclear power only "works" in the short run. Normal operations, even in France, routinely discharge radioactive isotopes into the environment; such "low level" radiation enters the food chain, contributing to leukemia and cancer as well as to birth defects.

Even if a reactor completes its maximum life span of about 30 years, it ends up as a radioactive tomb that must be "decommissioned" — a mammoth undertaking likely to cost much more than construction of the nuclear plant in the first place. That problem has not been solved in France or anywhere else. Nor has the monstrous issue of what to do about intensely radioactive waste, some of which remains lethal for dozens of centuries or longer.

Faith in nuclear energy cannot transform it into a viable or sensible technology. Accepting nuclear reactors as "a fact of life" means leaving for future generations a glowing legacy of death.

Norman Solomon, co-author of "Killing Our Own: The Disaster of America's Experience With Atomic Radiation" and a board member of Fairness & Accuracy in Reporting, and Jeff Cohen, FAIR's executive director, writing in Newsday.

In Tennessee, Once Reagan Country, the Cynicism Is Now Palpable

By David S. Broder

KNOXVILLE, Tennessee — At the end of the 1986 mid-term campaign, which saw Republicans lose control of the Senate despite an all-out effort by President Reagan, I was convinced of one thing: Those who were writing off Mr. Reagan as a factor in 1988 politics were dead wrong. He would, I thought, be the measuring stick by which aspirants in both parties would be judged.

Many voters interviewed then expressed the wish that the next president might show more compassion for the economic struggle of ordinary families, yet all of them wanted the strength they saw in Mr. Reagan's convictions and performance. After another round of intensive voter interviewing, I find that Mr. Reagan, while remaining a reference point, is now largely a negative one.

To some he demonstrates the need for a younger, more "hands-on" president — a contrast, not a clone. At a deeper level, Mr. Reagan has become a focus of 1970s-style political cynicism, the corroding suspicion that none of the presidential aspirants is what he seems or claims to be.

Along with Haynes Johnson and Paul Taylor of The Washington Post, I spent five days here in this citadel of East Tennessee Republicanism, walking precincts, talking to voters and party leaders, students and power brokers. We came here deliberately for our first in-depth inspection of the public mood this year, not only because it is the hometown of Howard Baker, the White House chief of staff, but because it is, like him, an island of stability in a careening world.

This area has never elected a Democrat to the House (even though Tennessee's two Democratic senators have

carried it), and Knoxvilleans tell you proudly they do not want to be another Atlanta or even a Nashville — reaching for rapid growth and change. That made it all the more striking to hear the tone of disappointment with which these folks, who voted by a margin of more than 2-to-1 for Ronald Reagan over Walter Mondale, now discuss his presidency. The scientific survey of 600 respondents that backed up our reporting shows that Mr. Reagan is more popular here than nationwide. But the comments about him — from the Republican-dominated local elite and from the ticket-splitting voters on whom we focused our interviews — were tartly damaging.

From undergraduates to senior citizens, we heard recurrent remarks about Mr. Reagan "reading his scripts," "acting dumbfounded," "not really knowing what was going on."

Last fall, in similar interviews in other less Republican areas, Mr. Reagan was viewed very differently: as a man of strength and purpose who commanded the respect even of those who disagreed with some policies.

Seemingly minor incidents have stuck in people's throats. A third-year law student, George Allen, brought up the times when Mr. Reagan jokingly claimed laryngitis to avoid answering reporters' questions about the Iran affair. "That's really sick," Mr. Allen said. "For the president of the United States to dodge reporters by faking sickness — we didn't do that in this grade."

A classmate of his, Susan Devitt Bartlett, said the experience with Mr. Reagan convinced her that "we'll never know if we have a credible president." Polls by The Post in Knoxville and throughout the nation

showed that honesty and integrity were rated as the most important qualities for the next president, overshadowing experience or any particular set of policy views.

All this is reminiscent of the "Re Following Lyndon Johnson and the double-dealing in Vietnam, Richard Nixon promised "an open presidency," then let the White House develop its own secret policy operation. After Watergate, Jimmy Carter disappointed the hopes of a nation by stumbling from one crisis to another.

The voters we met in Knoxville were extremely suspicious of politics and politicians, from City Hall to White House. Of all the people in whose names we sought reactions, only three — all native Tennesseans — drew positive, enthusiastic responses. Without regard for party, those queried had good things to say about their just-declared presidential hopeful, Senator Albert Gore Jr., a Democrat, their former governor, Lamar Alexander, a Republican, and their former senator, Mr. Baker.

Outsiders, without exception, were viewed with deep cynicism.

These people have seen their most prominent local banker, several local politicians, television preachers and law Street operators caught breaking laws or betraying trust. Tell them the best-known outside presidential candidate is a person who mean what they say, and you laugh in your face. It is a sad, now cliché, in which the same voters who say honesty is what they seek tell you that they are sure they will not get it, then say recognize how damaging is the disillusionment with President Reagan.

The writer, a lawyer, is author of a forthcoming book on Argentine democracy. He contributed this column to The New York Times.

Why Alfonsín Might Not Survive Another Mutiny

By Daniel Poneman

WASHINGTON — Raúl Alfonsín's fortune and his nation's huge show of support have overwhelmed Argentina's brief military mutiny. But important causes of the political crisis continue unabated.

The United States should take the cue provided by the rebellion to increase its support for Argentine democracy while there is still time. Argentine coups have succeeded because of declining commodity prices. Further economic stagnation could undermine civilian support for the democratic experiment that began in 1983, especially if inflation reignites.

The people want democracy but are not sure they can afford it. For them, true democracy has never been a way of life. It has been an alternative form of government. If it cannot deliver, they may try something else, as before.

Fortunately, the idea of abandoning democracy remains unthinkable. Still, if the economy worsens, the threshold for attractive political alternatives will lower. At some point, any change holds out greater hope than sticking with a policy that does not work.

Meanwhile, U.S. bankers, contemplating renegotiated loans, haggle over whether to charge seventeenth or eighteenth-months of a percentage point over the London interbank interest rate. Perhaps it is foolish to expect them to show greater foresight in getting out of the debt crisis than they did in getting into it, but Washington is playing for much higher stakes and should recognize the brutal effects of a failure to promote debt relief that extends to some write-offs of principal.

Without a reduction in debt-service payments, the economy will have no funds to satisfy consumer aspirations or to promote economic growth.

Three things could result. First, Argentines would be too poor to import goods from the United States and thus could not help alleviate the United States' trade deficit.

Second, Argentina might default on its external debt, precipitating other defaults, a major U.S. banking crisis and possibly a severe recession in the United States.

Third, President Alfonsín's moderate government could be replaced either by a far-left regime, which would be virulently anti-American, or a regime of the far right, which would present the United States with the kinds of friends it does not need.

Too often, Washington turns its attention to portentous national developments only after it is too late to do anything useful about them. The difficulties with Iran and Nicaragua bear witness to such folly.

Faced with a rare opportunity to play a critical role in promoting U.S. economic interests in the hemi-

sphere's southernmost country — and, thus, U.S. security — the Reagan administration needs vision and fortitude to respond.

Democracy cannot be bought. But where it is struggling, as in Argentina, it should be subsidized. The price of debt relief would be high, to the banks and the economy of the United States. The price of banks' failure to bite the bullet may be far higher.

The writer, a lawyer, is author of a forthcoming book on Argentine democracy. He contributed this column to The New York Times.

IN OUR PAGES, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1912: Fez Uprising Ends

PARIS — M. Regnaud, the French Resident in Fez, stated (on April 21) that 1,000 of the insurgent troops are now prisoners in the hands of the French. Five officers and 13 non-commissioned officers, engaged as military instructors, were massacred by the revolted troops. The insurgents carried their heads on bayonets through the streets of Fez. After the French troops from Dar-Debbagh entered Fez, fire continued all day [April 18] without decisive results. It was only when reinforcements arrived from Mequinez the next day that the French were able to take the offensive. The insurgents were then driven into the northern part of the city, and a vigorous cannonade was begun. In the evening a thousand mutineers laid down their arms. Numbers fled into the country, where they were actively pursued.

1937: The Deadliest Era

BOSTON — European and American scholars have aided in the compilation of a volume published by Harvard University proving that the first quarter of the twentieth century was "the bloodiest period in all history." After an analysis of 902 years and 1,816 disturbances over the last 2,500 years, Professor Pitrim Sorokin, of the department of sociology at Harvard, reports: "The average man of the thirteenth century had 6,500 more chances of dying peacefully in bed than has his descendant today." The study dispels many popular beliefs, particularly that war tends to disappear with the progress in civilization. The professor states: "The periods of the greatest economic and political blossoming of nations coincide with the maximum of their belligerent activities." The report shows that no nation is inherently disorderly.

BUSINI

Bally

In

W

WA

WA

WA

WA

WA

WA

WA

WA

WA

WA

WA

WA

WA

WA

WA

WA

WA

WA

WA

WA

WA

WA

WA

WA

WA

WA

WA

WA

WA

WA

WA

WA

WA

WA

WA

WA

WA

WA

OPINION

In These Treaty-Happy Days,
Why Not One on Espionage?

By William Safire

WASHINGTON — The medium-range missile treaty is all but wrapped up; short-range missile reduction is a sweeter, just tossed in the deal; a space exploration treaty awaits signing at a summit meeting; the old ABM treaty will be saved in the next year when a new treaty is agreed on to permit space-shield testing.

In this treaty-happy era, with the leaders of both superpowers eager to

ESSAY

distract attention from big domestic problems, the time has come to address an escalating source of tension.

We have to marshal our energies to put an end to the costly, mindless, debilitating Espionage Race. The superpowers already have stockpiled enough intelligence secrets about each other to scandalize the world a hundred times over.

Consider first the sheer waste of money caused by the Espionage Race. The superpowers alone spend \$44 billion a year on the overt and covert collection and evaluation of secret data. France's *force de renseignement* and Britain's MI 5th Man take down 2 percent of those nations' GNP. (Japan gains an economic advantage by unfairly refusing to share the intelligence burden.)

Next, examine the damage done to world peace by this mad spending. Diplomats in Moscow and Washington are unable to move into already-built fancy quarters because of the presence of built-in listening devices. Just when détente should be blossoming, a U.S. secretary of state is forced to denounce the penetration of the U.S. Embassy grounds by KGB agents.

Not to be overlooked, even in this cynical world, is the moral effect of the Espionage Race. Moral equivalents

like John le Carré find no difference between Lubyanka and Langley; the shady techniques of illegal eavesdropping and amoral polygraph-torture breed in the intelligence services of democratic governments and corrupt their other institutions; virtuous young Russian women are forced to prostitute themselves in cold marine sentry boxes.

And all for what? With the money we spend on nuclear warheads, at least we get to hear a test bang now and then; with espionage spending, it seems that all we get is defections, blown agents and uncovered moles.

Unless the voices of reason are heard now, the world will be afflicted with an even more dangerous round of the Espionage Race. Technology breakthroughs are in the making. The Big Eyes satellites will see all from the sky; the Big Ear parabolic vacuum cleaners will be capable of picking up conversations in chief-of-state bedrooms; individual secrets will be monitored and each one of us kept under constant computerized surveillance by the Big Nose.

That is why concerned Americans are joining with reformist Soviets and embarrassed Israelis in recognizing that the time has now come for a World Espionage Treaty (WET).

We are not naive; "gentlemen do not read each other's mail" is not our motto. WET's elements are realistic: No nation shall send an agent into another nation's embassy. Wiretapping shall be limited to office hours in the tapping country. No payment in excess of \$10,000 shall be made in any one year to a national of another country selling secrets. No nation may have more than 300 agents in another country at any time. Blackmail shall not be permitted in the subornation of agents, and sexual seductions must be blood-tested by the penetrating agency.

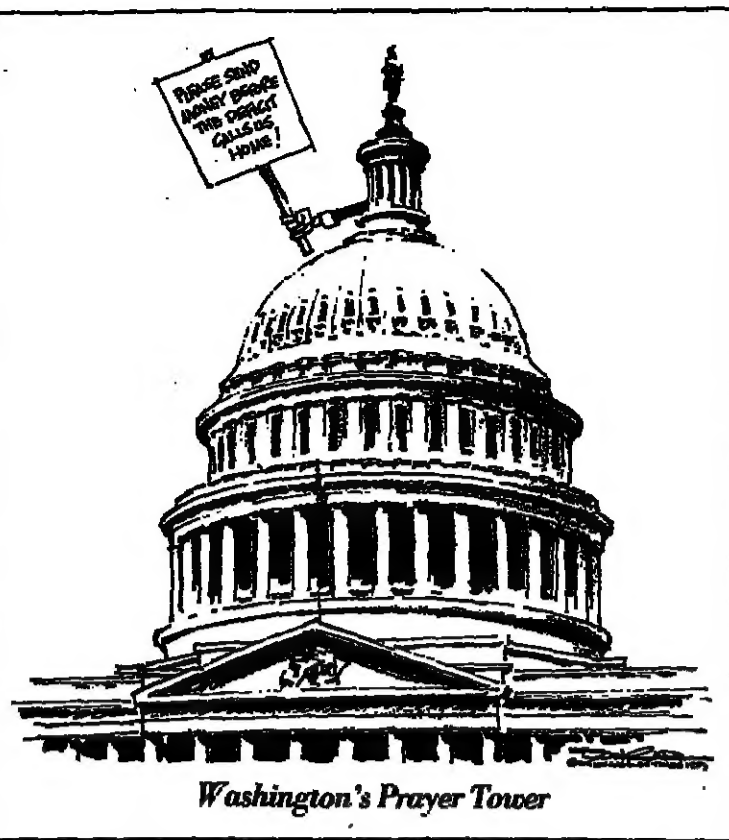
As this idea gains the support of professional spies, we can expect the usual Nixie-picking from the world's secrets merchants. Some real obstacles exist: a limitation on numbers of agents in the field would work a genuine hardship on the Soviet Union, and some grandfather clause would be needed to prevent a surge of unemployment. Objections and cold warriors are sure to say: What about verification? On-site inspection is the answer. An official mole in every spybook, pledged to pass violations back to headquarters, but not informed of the unofficial mole watching him. Perhaps WET is an idea whose time has not yet come. But in the rush to make treaties, maybe we could slip it through. Why should spying be the only form of international conflict without a cottage industry advocating arms control?

The New York Times.

To Stem the Flow

THE only way to stem the hemorrhage of secrets would be for the Reagan administration to finally show its seriousness about the problem. This means firing somebody at the top, not just the bottom. It will certainly reverberate down through the system. It would also be a justified move, since lack of attention to embassy security has probably led to the death of numerous friendly agents in the Soviet Union, cost billions of dollars and compromised an incalculable number of secrets. In the long run, firing one or two lowly supervisors will prove next to meaningless.

—James Bamford, author of "The Puzzle Palace," a book about the National Security Agency, writing in the Los Angeles Times.



Washington's Prayer Tower

America's Ailing Economy Is Not Ready for Interment

In "A New Economic Role for U.S." (April 17), the writer declares that the era of American leadership of the world economy has come to an end. Nobody can deny a decline, but is it end early for such a pessimistic appraisal?

Japan and West Germany benefited from U.S. aid after World War II, and for years they did not have to share the heavy economic burden of contributing to the defense of the free world; it is no coincidence that these two defeated nations have propelled themselves to the fore in world economic power. Furthermore, for 15 years Japan has benefited from the liberalization of GATT without granting reciprocity.

It is about time the United States found ways to protect its industry and currency, which are headed for destruction not by bombs but by a naive economic policy toward shrewd and ruthless competitors. Not all America's adversaries, after all, are in the Kremlin.

But the swansong to this situation could bring a sharp revival of American efficiency. No country in the world can compete with America's inventiveness, initiative and positive approach to everything new and progressive in the world of economy and industry. Though badly beaten, the dollar is still the unquestioned leading currency. Let your

ossified industries shut down; new generations will develop new domains in which they will excel. It is in this spirit and not in policing the globe — that the United States can lead the free world again in the next century.

ARTUR HIRSCH,
Le Mesnil-Saint-Denis, France.

A Needed Smartening Up

In response to "U.S. State Dept. Faces Deeper Budget Cuts in '88" (March 19): Well, ho hum, Secretary Shultz. After living 15 years abroad, I say the U.S. State Department needs a budget cut. I have known Foreign Service employees on and off the job. I commiserate with those who give full measure as they number too few.

In 1960 I had an office in our Jakarta embassy and there I met such egos as made the Ugly American epithet come alive. In Saudi Arabia, my company fielded 5,000 Americans. I worked in government affairs and absorbed plenty of angry comments about the consulate. In Spain, when I tried to help a Spaniard apply for a tourist visa, my moral relationship to the applicant was questioned. And in Iran, after the Abadan theater firebombing in 1978, I went

A Landmark Auction With a Sinister Sequel

By Maxwell Luria

WEST TRENTON, New Jersey — Envision the scene. A room filled with wealthy collectors, dealers primed with bidding instructions from clients around the world; fascinated onlookers eager for excitement. Surrounded by security guards, the highly publicized treasures about to be auctioned are on view. There is a sense of occasion in the air. Nearly everyone expects this to be a landmark sale, for the newspapers have been predicting that prices will burst through former highs and establish new levels of valuation.

Even so, no one is prepared for the magnitude of the explosion. When the sale is over and the dust has cleared, professionals shake their heads in disbelief. But the joy is by no means unconfined, and, indeed, many discern something almost sinister in this quantum price leap that seems to throw into doubt all market expectations and to take out of contention for the future nearly all collectors, even very wealthy ones.

According to The New York Times, this auction left collectors "sadly bewildered and disorganized... wondering what it all means... We are in the midst of some strange and powerful forces which are disturbing the... trade profoundly, and whose real significance cannot yet be properly understood... What will the future be? At the moment it is mere confusion."

If you assume that these troubled words have reference to the recent sale of a Van Gogh painting for an astonishing \$40 million — four times the previous record for any work of art — then you are mistaken. The setting they evoke is not Christie's of London but rather the Anderson galleries in New York; the time, January 1929, when the composer Jerome

MEANWHILE

Kern consigned to auction his superb collection of rare books and manuscripts. By the late 1920s, as the stock market was achieving hitherto inconceivable highs, rare books had come to exert the same attraction upon the adventurous rich looking for interesting investment properties that paintings and other art objects were to do in the '70s and '80s.

By early 1929, stock prices seemed on an endless escalator, and money was in the air almost palpably. Kern's own fame was at its peak, with "Show Boat" crowding the Ziegfeld Theater each night, and "Sweet Adeline" in preparation for a September opening at the Hammerstein. All the ingredients were in place for a memorable auction.

It was, in fact, to be one of the last, most notable economic hurrahs of the

boom decade. For anyone who remembers or has read about the Kern sale, about how it stupefied the world of book collectors and, for a few weeks, captured the world's imagination, our current fass surrounding the Van Gogh sounds uncannily familiar. The same responses of "shock and bafflement." The same disoriented professionals wondering whether "premium works of art" will now cost so much that only a tiny handful of collectors and one or two museums will be able to compete for them.

Those who are troubled by a parallel between today's boiling stock market and manifold economic vulnerabilities, and the circumstances of 1929, will probably regard last month's replay of the Kern spectacular as a straw in the wind. Others will discount it, though perhaps uneasily.

In any case, it cannot hurt to recall that the deluge that arrived in October 1929, nine months after the Kern sale, swept away its record price levels along with many other property values, and, in any case, no one had to worry about being priced out of the book market. For several decades, most of the Kern prices were never even approached at book auctions; and to this day some of them still have not been matched.

The writer is professor of medieval English at Temple University. He contributed this comment to The New York Times.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

walking in a park. Three separate groups of people approached me, all of them anxious to talk (though fearful of the police for doing so). They asked my impressions of the shah, his government and how we Americans viewed "crimes against the people." Later, after the embassy staff had been taken hostage, the State Department said it had no inkling such forces had been building. As the signals abounded, what else to blame but the Foreign Service's singular penchant for insular, elitist hobnobbing?

Don't threaten a greater curtailment of activity, Mr. Shultz. Instead, make any budget cuts smarten up the Foreign Service. After all, your people earned this taxpayer's rejoinder that they, like all employees, must prove their worth.

A.B. GREEVES,
Sevilla, Spain.

I Am Comrade Gorbachev!

Ah, the twists and turns of fate. Imagine Mikhail Gorbachev traveling to Czechoslovakia to foist upon its leaders the very reforms that they were put in power to crush. It reminds me of a conversation I had during a train ride here in West Germany with an expatriate of an East-bloc state. He noted that humor remained an important outlet for dissatisfaction and criticism of the state

in the East bloc, and he illustrated his point with this joke:

Three prisoners in a Soviet gulag were huddled around a fire, trying to keep warm. The conversation turned to why each had been sent to the camp. The first man said, "I was sent here because 10 years ago I wrote an article criticizing Comrade Popov, the minister of the interior." The second man said, "I was sent here because five years ago I wrote an article praising Comrade Popov, the minister of the interior." The first two then turned to the third man, who delivered the inevitable punch line: "Gentlemen, I am Comrade Popov!"

We can welcome the coming of glasnost, but it will be 10 years, at least, before we know whether it is just a passing political fashion.

JESS NIENENBERG,
Munich.

Much Obligated, Jeeves

In "The Gruntled (sic) Employer" (Language, April 6), William Safire maintains that "gruntled" is not now a word. Amy P.G. Woodhouse aficionado will take issue with this. The eminent humorist and stylist wrote as follows in "The Code of the Woosters" in 1938 about Jeeves, that ineffable gentleman's gentleman, when told by his employer

Bertie Wooster that a projected round-the-world trip was off: "He spoke with a certain what-is-it in his voice, and I could see that, if not actually disgruntled, he was far from being grunted."

JOHAN ENEGREN,
Stockholm.

Disarmed by Herzog

Regarding "Herzog Exports Bonn Against Arming Saudis" (April 10):

When the president of Israel, which has been supplying arms to Iran for years, can ask West Germany not to sell arms to Saudi Arabia, the West's most important Arab ally, that'schutzpa!

FRANK LUDWIG GROSSMANN,
Milan.

Basement Science

Reading the Science feature, "Dream of a New Man-Made Universe" (April 16), in which Dr. Alan H. Guth speculates that our cosmos "may have started in someone's basement," one is struck by the lengths to which scientists go to explain order without a creator. I am reminded of the observation attributed to Napoleon, "People will believe anything, as long as it's not in the Bible."

ANTHONY C. SMITH,
Megève, France.

ARTS / LEISURE

Angela Molina's 'Sky'

By Mark Hunter

PARIS — The Spanish actress Angela Molina could be compared to the American player Kathleen Turner, in that she is capable of utterly transforming her persona from film to film. In her latest feature, "La Mita del Cielo" (Half of the Sky, showing here as "L'Autre Moitié du Ciel"), she uses that talent in the service of a character who grows from a peasant girl to a famous restaurateur in Franco's Spain. The transformation isn't entirely credible, partly because the director, Manuel Gutiérrez Aragón, veers among the burlesque, the realistic, and the mystic. But as the film gathers speed, Molina's dominance of the screen gains power, reaffirming that she is among Europe's great current stars.

Molina plays Rosa, the Cinderella among three daughters of a Cantabrian farmer in the 1950s. She is warned by her wooden-shoed grandmother — Margarita Lozano, whose authority carries the film through this difficult early passage — not to marry the traveling knife-sharpener who will someday come for her. But Rosa falls for the handsome stranger and is left with their infant daughter, Olivia, when he dies in prison from injuries inflicted by the police after his arrest for theft — again, as Grandmother predicted. Already the film has defined a cycle of love and death, and made clear that whatever men imagine, women know their destiny.

That cycle takes another turn when Rosa and Olivia move to Madrid, where Rosa becomes the wet-nurse to the son of the widowed, aging doctor of the central market. Don Pedro (touchingly portrayed by Fernando Fernán-Gómez). Again, two hostile sisters are on hand to combat Rosa's ambitions. But Rosa's nice pudding conquers the needy child in Don Pedro, and her reward is a stall in the marketplace. By now the peas-

ant plainness has fallen away, and Molina's dark-eyed glamour is at work. Despite the hostility of the competing shopkeepers, she gathers a clientele, and a circle of admiring men: first Juan (Antonio V. Valero), a handsome student in rebellion against his Francist father; then a silent vagabond, who tries to stab her for taking over his spot in the market, and becomes her loyal retainer when she saves him from the police; and finally Antonio (Santiago Ramos), the quietly vicious aide to Don Pedro, who sees in Rosa the symbol of his ambition to supplant the older man. When Rosa moves from the market into an abandoned restaurant, where with Don Pedro's help she will attract Madrid's political elite, the remains within this circle of desire.

These scenes are rendered with a harsh realism, intercut with the grotesque misadventures of Rosa's sisters and the low-key comedy of Ramiro (Francisco Melicio), a savvy hustler whose long speeches are snippets of working-class survivalism. It is a complex and fragile mix, mirrored in Molina's performance. Rarely has a femme fatale been played more regretfully, and rarely has a director (and co-writer, with Luis Megino) worked maternity so deeply into her fatality. This is at once the film's daring, and its shortcoming. Rosa is a bridge among generations — the end of a peasant line, compelled to seek her destiny amidst the intricate struggles of the old and new ruling classes, and the vehicle for a prophecy that passes through her to the adolescent Olivia (Carolina Silva), who acquires her great-grandmother's tragic gift. The tensions between country and city, Francist veterans and young opportunists, are never resolved, either visually or thematically. Aragón's Spain, like Molina's Rosa, can never achieve coherence, except in the recognition — by women — of fate.

Something is happening to the

French detective film not unlike what occurred in the American Western in the 1960s, when it became difficult for filmmakers to shoot their cowboys and Indians without a skeptical, backward glance. French directors have likewise become self-conscious about their detective tradition, which over the past decade has evolved from the most brutal of film noir toward an ironic, quasi-comedic assault on the notion of justice — as if Georges Simenon's Inspector Maigret were simultaneously stricken with disgust and nostalgia.

In director Laurent Heynemann's "Les Morts d'Avril sont Meurtriers" (loosely translated, April Is a Killer Month), the premise, written by Heynemann with Bernard Tavernier, is thoroughly classic: an old-school cop (Jean-Pierre Marielle as Fred) becomes convinced that a particularly gruesome murder fits the modus operandi of an ex-con named Gravier (Jean-Pierre Baisson, as slimy as he is theatrical), and sets out to force the killer into a fatal error. The story depends on a fundamental premise of film noir — namely, that under the skin, police and thieves belong to the same world, and share the same values. In this film, that covert identity is translated into a thwarted intimacy, which can only be consummated in death.

Fred, whose mad wife pushed their daughter to her death in front of a bus, calls on Gravier day and night, leaving his stark apartment where the furniture is encased in plastic to drink beer and trade insights with the fastidious, weirdly housewife-murderer (who, not coincidentally, despises women and loves men). This kind of significantly featureless environment likewise figured in Heynemann's best film, "Il Faut Tuer Birgit Haas" (1981), a study of bureaucratic espionage in which a hopeless romantic fouls up the perfect assassination. The hopeless romantic here is Fred, at once intrigued and repulsed by Gravier's declara-



Antonio V. Valero, Angela Molina in "La Mita del Cielo."

tion that the latter is "a black Christ, a white Satan," beyond the grasp of justice.

Heynemann denies us the staples of this genre, action and ambience — you will never see a talker cop movie — but amidst the long dialogues there are frequent flashes of humor. The film's real problem is that its sexual undertone keeps breaking through the surface, and when it does, a necessary tension drains out through the hole.

In Edouard Nierman's "Poussière d'Ange" (Angel Dust), justice is likewise anything but certain. In solving a series of murders whose architects can be found in high places, the detective, played by Bernard Giraudeau, is only in the breach concerned with who did it, especially because among the victims is the lover of his estranged wife (the deliciously funny Fanny Cottençon), a former pimp whom the cop was stalking, magnum in hand, at the moment the killer cut his throat. Giraudeau gives us a cop

whose career, like his marital anguish, is dissipating in an alcoholic haze — and that same distorted vision seems to enfold the film, which after a superfluous and sunny first scene unrolls in an exaggerated, charged urban underlife.

In the course of a maladroit stakeout in the stockroom of a supermarket, Giraudeau is trapped overnight with Fanny Bastien, a kind of happy angel, and devout believer of her own peculiar form of Catholicism, acquired in an orphanage, who sees through his evasions to the anguish beneath. (He's more successful with the boys at the commissariat, whose jibes he answers by banging the loudest tormentor with his head, walking away from the collision with just the right wobble in his legs.) When Giraudeau starts to realize that nothing about this wait adds up to the truth, and then that she is linked to crimes ranging from bank robbery to the same murders in which he is caught up, the film begins to catch fire, and the glow remains through the explosive dénouement.

Despite glaring flaws in editing, and the ease with which one can unravel the mystery, there's more than enough in this film to keep you interested — not least Bastien, who has the right mix of distance, charm, and pathos to pull off a most complex role. You care about her, and Giraudeau's grungy, wounded hero, who keeps trying to make things right in a crazy, unjust world. That awful task is the heart of the detective genre, and in this film, it is still beating.

Mark Hunter is a journalist who writes about cultural affairs in Europe.

Chernobyl: A Drama Beyond Journalism

By Robert Cushman

LONDON — A topical play does not have to be good to be absorbing. Vladimir Gubaryev's "Sarcophagus" is about the Chernobyl disaster and so involves us all. It grabs us, even though it's a primitive piece of playwrighting, in

THE LONDON STAGE

the Socialist Realist tradition that, we have always been given to understand, sounded the death-knell of Russian drama.

Its thinking, however, is not primitive. Gubaryev, the science editor of Pravda, was one of the first reporters on the scene after the explosion. The play is his response to a subject that seemed to him to outstrip the resources of journalism. He wrote it very quickly and it got onto the Russian stage, past all the censors, in record time. It has now been given its British premiere by the Royal Shakespeare Company in the RSC. The play, seeking in agony to assign responsibility, assigns the major personnel at Chernobyl but makes it plain that the buck can be passed much higher up than that. How high remains unclear, if suggestively, inexplicit, but the play's existence and its limitations mirror the existence and the limitations of Gorbachev's glasnost, or "openness."

The play is not only about history; it is history. So it is exciting to be it. Besides, Gubaryev handles his basic dramatic mechanism adroitly.

The setting is a hospital-cum-research project for victims of radiation. To it come a cross-section of Chernobyl survivors. They are short-lived survivors; in approved medical-drama fashion they die (offstage) one after another, but not before they have had time to argue and to expose one another. Guilt runs from the lowest — a chauffeur who admits that, like the rest of us, he never took enough interest in the nuclear risk — to the highest — the station director who virtually admits corruption and inefficiency but who is still only part of the system.

Part of Gubaryev is a good Soviet realist who believes the system can be purified and future catastrophes avoided. But another, and more arresting, part is an old fatalist who believes as one character says that "the atomic devil has jumped out at us."

This side is largely embodied in a choric character known as the Im-

Part of Gubaryev is a good Soviet realist who believes the system can be purified and future catastrophes avoided. Part is a fatalist who believes that "the atomic devil jumped out at us."

mortal; a hospital inmate who has survived an unprecedented 487 days after his own personal nuclear accident. Veteran of countless operations, he exists in the play as a warning, a goad and, finally, a moral touchstone. He never stops talking, but he works; and is played with wit, inexhaustible energy and force by Nick Woodson, a physically small actor whose hairless, buck-toothed, pitted makeup makes him look (as he sounds) like a devil on the side of the angels. At the end of the play he offers to donate his bone marrow to keep the Chernobyl director alive — as an awful example. But he is too late. The man dies anyway.

Or so he does in this production, and it makes a suitably tough finish. In the published version he survives. I guess that the change was made by the director Jude Kelly, presumably with the author's consent. Another alteration is the allegorical renaming of three medical recruits. They are called, with a certain amount of giggle defensiveness, Faith, Hope and Charity. At the end, in approved scriptural fashion, only Charity remains. One winces as this device is set up but by the end, with the production in top gear, one swallows it.

This glasnost menagerie has been very well staged; in the acting, live lines jostle with banality, often with a single performance. An actor will be on the verge of convincing you when a leaden line of dialogue lays him or her low.

Neither truly imaginative nor truly documentary, "Sarcophagus" lets us off the hook. We know it could happen here; we don't believe British officials when they tell

us Sizewell is safe, but the play never makes us feel it.

The other RSC openings are transfers from Stratford. At the Barbican there is "Romeo and Juliet." This play ends with the parents of the dead lover vowing to erect golden statues to them; "big deal" was the comment of a recent scholarly study, which says something about the trend of scholarly studies. It is also the implicit comment of the director Michael Bogdanov, who shows us the statues, with their donors smiling complacently for the cameras, (need one say that this is an aggressively modern-dress production?).

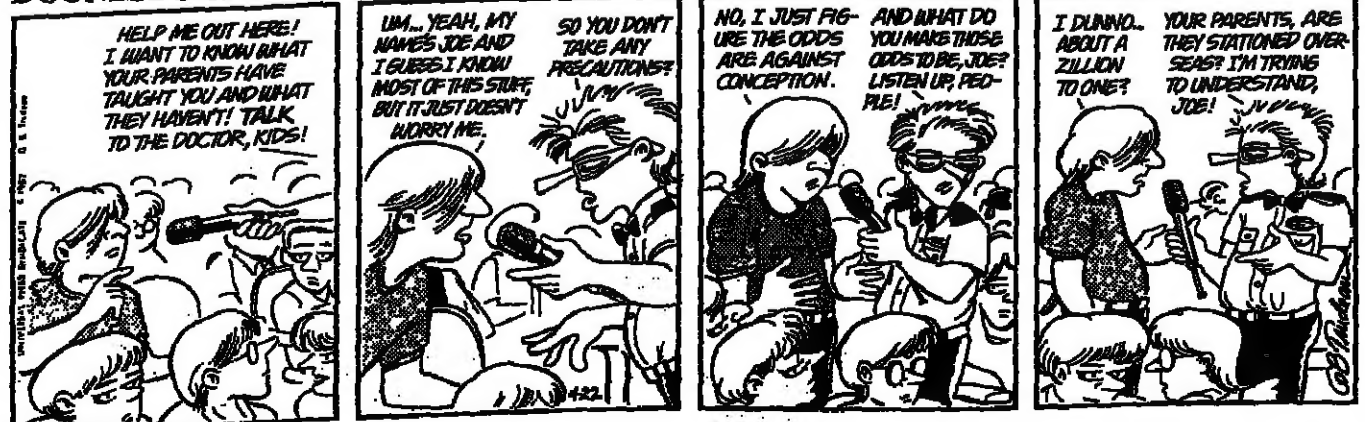
This element — the rich and old cashing in on the young they have destroyed — is in the play, submerged, even if Shakespeare doesn't know it. Old Capulet, earlier, seems inclined to sell his Juliet to her most eligible suitor. It is probably wrong bringing out, and it's crudely effective, but it doesn't mean much if we don't care about the lovers anyway and here, though Niamh Cusack's Juliet takes occasional flight, we never do. In fact, nobody in this production comes to much life, with the possible exception of Hugh Quarshie's bellows Tybalt, defending his honor and his gleaming Alfa-Romeo (ha, ha) against all owners. Actually, the fights, with switchblades are good, just like "West Side Story." Which makes you wonder if all this modernity is not rather old-hat and if it appeals to the kids (who tend to like fancy dress) as much it does to faded elders like me, you and Bogdanov.

It's so easy to be cynical; harder to bring out, as Shakespeare does, that old Capulet is a tyrant and a grieving father.

The RSC has turned the opposite trick with "Every Man in His Humour" at the Mermaid. Ben Jonson, supposed a censorious playwright, turns out to be a bundle of fun and even of tolerance.

John Caird's production sets up a playfully relaxed mood that allows space for virtuoso displays of jealousy (Henry Goodenough) and braggadocio (Pete Postlethwaite), while the juvenile lead is "barren-stormed" by a plump young character actor, Simon Russell Beale, into a proponent and an exemplar of what Jonson believed in — the power of the intellect and of poetry. It is his play, and — since he is made up like Ben himself — plainly meant to be.

DOONESBURY



NYSE Most Actives					
Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.	
VTI/Toxaco	2221	31	29 1/2	+ 1/2	
IBM	1843	138	137 1/2	+ 1/4	
AT&T	1830	25 1/2	25 1/4	+ 1/4	
IBM	1830	138	137 1/2	+ 1/4	
IBM	1830	138	137 1/2	+ 1/4	
IBM	1830	138	137 1/2	+ 1/4	
IBM	1830	138	137 1/2	+ 1/4	
IBM	1830	138	137 1/2	+ 1/4	
IBM	1830	138	137 1/2	+ 1/4	
IBM	1830	138	137 1/2	+ 1/4	

Market Sales	
NYSE 4 p.m. volume	191,240,000
NYSE 4 p.m. volume	191,240,000
NYSE 4 p.m. volume	191,240,000
NYSE 4 p.m. volume	191,240,000
NYSE 4 p.m. volume	191,240,000
NYSE 4 p.m. volume	191,240,000
NYSE 4 p.m. volume	191,240,000
NYSE 4 p.m. volume	191,240,000
NYSE 4 p.m. volume	191,240,000
NYSE 4 p.m. volume	191,240,000

NYSE Index				
High	Low	Close	Chg.	
165.50	162.75	163.25	+2.50	
201.34	197.25	197.25	+4.10	
22.50	21.75	22.25	+0.50	
149.49	148.25	149.49	+1.24	

Tuesday's
NYSE
Closing
Via The Associated Press

AMEX Diary		
Close	Prev.	
24 3/4	24 1/2	
25 1/2	25 1/4	
26 1/2	26 1/4	
27 1/2	27 1/4	
28 1/2	28 1/4	
29 1/2	29 1/4	
30 1/2	30 1/4	
31 1/2	31 1/4	
32 1/2	32 1/4	
33 1/2	33 1/4	

NASDAQ Index			
Close	Chg.	Week Ago	Year Ago
418.54	+1.85	413.20	N/A
445.73	+1.49	439.25	N/A
461.20	+1.11	454.25	N/A
476.68	+1.03	470.25	N/A
492.15	+0.95	486.25	N/A
507.62	+0.87	501.25	N/A
523.09	+0.79	516.25	N/A
538.56	+0.71	531.25	N/A
554.03	+0.63	546.25	N/A
569.50	+0.55	561.25	N/A

AMEX Most Actives					
Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.	
Domestic	1000	1 1/4	1 1/4	+ 1/4	
Wicks	1000	1 1/4	1 1/4	+ 1/4	
Wicks	1000	1 1/4	1 1/4	+ 1/4	
Wicks	1000	1 1/4	1 1/4	+ 1/4	
Wicks	1000	1 1/4	1 1/4	+ 1/4	
Wicks	1000	1 1/4	1 1/4	+ 1/4	
Wicks	1000	1 1/4	1 1/4	+ 1/4	
Wicks	1000	1 1/4	1 1/4	+ 1/4	
Wicks	1000	1 1/4	1 1/4	+ 1/4	
Wicks	1000	1 1/4	1 1/4	+ 1/4	

Dow Jones Bond Averages		
Close	Chg.	
90.34	-0.31	
91.19	-0.31	
92.04	-0.31	
92.89	-0.31	
93.74	-0.31	
94.59	-0.31	
95.44	-0.31	
96.29	-0.31	
97.14	-0.31	
97.99	-0.31	
98.84	-0.31	

NYSE Diary		
Close	Prev.	
163.25	162.75	
197.25	197.25	
22.25	21.75	
149.49	148.25	
163.25	162.75	
197.25	197.25	
22.25	21.75	
149.49	148.25	
163.25	162.75	
197.25	197.25	

April 20	330,884	72,123	617,780
April 16	515,848	549,851	9,647
April 15	337,773	617,852	53,947
April 14	506,067	713,428	26,486
April 13	424,137	908,316	1,481

*included in the sales figures

Dow Jones Averages				
Open	High	Low	Last	Chg.
163.25	165.50	162.75	163.25	+2.50
197.25	201.34	197.25	197.25	+4.10
22.25	22.50	21.75	22.25	+0.50
149.49	149.49	148.25	149.49	+1.24

Standard & Poor's Index				
High	Low	Close	Chg.	
245.13	242.85	243.13	+2.28	
260.25	257.97	258.25	+2.28	
275.37	273.09	274.37	+2.28	
290.49	288.21	289.49	+2.28	
305.61	303.33	306.61	+2.28	
320.73	318.45	321.73	+2.28	
335.85	333.57	336.85	+2.28	
350.97	348.69	351.97	+2.28	
366.09	363.81	367.09	+2.28	
381.21	378.93	382.21	+2.28	

NASDAQ Diary		
Close	Prev.	
418.54	413.20	
445.73	439.25	
461.20	454.25	
476.68	470.25	
492.15	486.25	
507.62	501.25	
523.09	516.25	
538.56	531.25	
554.03	546.25	
569.50	561.25	

AMEX Stock Index			
High	Low	Close	Chg.
329.87	327.59	328.87	+1.28

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere.

DOW: Jumps 66.47 Points in 2d-Biggest Gain

(Continued from Page 1)
turnaround," said Michael Metz of Oppenheimer & Co., "is the even more dramatic turnaround in bond prices."

That recovery in bond prices, though not a reprieve from the market's self-imposed jitters about rising interest rates, Mr. Metz said, extinguished those fears for just long enough to bring in bargain hunters and then trigger a wave of program buying.

"We have a three-legged stool," said Peter Furniss, a trader at Smith Barney said. "If the dollar does well, the bond market does well and that translates into stronger equity prices."

But traders and analysts noted that much of the advance was concentrated on blue chips. "The rally was a move to quality," Mr. Metz of Oppenheimer said. "Despite today's gains, there is less euphoria about the outlook for this market than there was before, and those that enter this market now, want to play it safe and stick with the well known, quality stocks."

The technology sector led the rally, aided by the positive earnings reported in that group. Investors flocked to Prime Computer after the company reported that a surge of orders late in the first quarter accounted for better-than-expected earnings. The stock rose 1 1/2 to 26 1/2.

A resurgence of orders after a dry spell is boosting earnings of computer companies, traders said. Unisys, which jumped 4 1/2 Monday, tacked on 4 1/4 to 113 1/4 after reporting first quarter earnings that were higher than most expectations. IBM, which surprised analysts last week when it reported earnings well above market predictions, rose 7 to 157. Digital Equipment

gained 8 1/4 to 167 1/4. Data General 2 1/4 to 32 1/4. Cray 4 1/4 to 132 and Hewlett-Packard 2 1/4 to 57 1/4.

"A lot of people got caught today believing that the market had had it," said Jack Baker, a trader at Shearson Lehman Brothers.

The media sector was also a big contributor to Tuesday's gains. Capital Cities/ABC was the biggest dollar gainer, up 21 to 367. The company said it expects modest growth for the rest of the year.

The New York Times Co. and The Washington Post Co. moved higher after reporting strong earnings that showed benefits from recent tax changes.

The New York Times rose 1/4 to 44 and The Washington Post 6 to 188.

CBS gained 6 1/4 to 165 and Tribune Co. 4 1/4 to 78.

(AP, Reuters)

U.S. Supreme Court to Decide in Unregistered Securities Case

WASHINGTON — The Supreme Court has agreed to decide whether a person who buys securities he knows are unregistered may sue the seller for his own losses and avoid liability for the losses of the other buyers.

The case is an appeal by Billy J. Finter, a Texas oilman who was held liable for selling unregistered interests in oil and gas leases, which proved worthless, to Maurice Dahl, a California businessman, and to relatives and associates whom Mr. Dahl recruited.

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	52 Wk High	52 Wk Low	Close	Chg.
29 1/2	28 1/2	AAR	1.00	4.0	12.5	31 1/2	27 1/2	29 1/2	+ 1/2
29 1/2	28 1/2	AAV	1.00	4.0	12.5	31 1/2	27 1/2	29 1/2	+ 1/2
29 1/2	28 1/2	AAW	1.00	4.0	12.5	31 1/2	27 1/2	29 1/2	+ 1/2
29 1/2	28 1/2	AAZ	1.00	4.0	12.5	31 1/2	27 1/2	29 1/2	+ 1/2
29 1/2	28 1/2	AAJ	1.00	4.0	12.5	31 1/2	27 1/2	29 1/2	+ 1/2
29 1/2	28 1/2	AAK	1.00	4.0	12.5	31 1/2	27 1/2	29 1/2	+ 1/2
29 1/2	28 1/2	AAI	1.00	4.0	12.5	31 1/2	27 1/2	29 1/2	+ 1/2
29 1/2	28 1/2	AAH	1.00	4.0	12.5	31 1/2	27 1/2	29 1/2	+ 1/2
29 1/2	28 1/2	AAG	1.00	4.0	12.5	31 1/2	27 1/2	29 1/2	+ 1/2
29 1/2	28 1/2	AAF	1.00	4.0	12.5	31 1/2	27 1/2	29 1/2	+ 1/2

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	52 Wk High	52 Wk Low	Close	Chg.
29 1/2	28 1/2	AAE	1.00	4.0	12.5	31 1/2	27 1/2	29 1/2	+ 1/2
29 1/2	28 1/2	AAD	1.00	4.0	12.5	31 1/2	27 1/2	29 1/2	+ 1/2
29 1/2	28 1/2	AAJ	1.00	4.0	12.5	31 1/2	27 1/2	29 1/2	+ 1/2
29 1/2	28 1/2	AAI	1.00	4.0	12.5	31 1/2	27 1/2	29 1/2	+ 1/2
29 1/2	28 1/2	AAH	1.00	4.0	12.5	31 1/2	27 1/2	29 1/2	+ 1/2
29 1/2	28 1/2	AAG	1.00	4.0	12.5	31 1/2	27 1/2	29 1/2	+ 1/2
29 1/2	28 1/2	AAF	1.00	4.0	12.5	31 1/2	27 1/2	29 1/2	+ 1/2
29 1/2	28 1/2	AAE	1.00	4.0	12.5	31 1/2	27 1/2	29 1/2	+ 1/2
29 1/2	28 1/2	AAD	1.00	4.0	12.5	31 1/2	27 1/2	29 1/2	+ 1/2
29 1/2	28 1/2	AAJ	1.00	4.0	12.5	31 1/2	27 1/2	29 1/2	+ 1/2

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	52 Wk High	52 Wk Low	Close	Chg.
29 1/2	28 1/2	AAJ	1.00	4.0	12.5	31 1/2	27 1/2	29 1/2	+ 1/2
29 1/2	28 1/2	AAI	1.00	4.0	12.5	31 1/2	27 1/2	29 1/2	+ 1/2
29 1/2	28 1/2	AAH	1.00	4.0	12.5	31 1/2	27 1/2	29 1/2	+ 1/2
29 1/2	28 1/2	AAG	1.00	4.0	12.5	31 1/2	27 1/2	29 1/2	+ 1/2
29 1/2	28 1/2	AAF	1.00	4.0	12.5	31 1/2	27 1/2	29 1/2	+ 1/2
29 1/2	28 1/2	AAE	1.00	4.0	12.5	31 1/2	27 1/2	29 1/2	+ 1/2
29 1/2	28 1/2	AAD	1.00	4.0	12.5	31 1/2	27 1/2	29 1/2	+ 1/2
29 1/2	28 1/2	AAJ	1.00	4.0	12.5	31 1/2	27 1/2	29 1/2	+ 1/2
29 1/2	28 1/2	AAI	1.00	4.0	12.5	31 1/2	27 1/2	29 1/2	+ 1/2
29 1/2	28 1/2	AAH	1.00	4.0	12.5	31 1/2	27 1/2	29 1/2	+ 1/2

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	52 Wk High	52 Wk Low	Close	Chg.
29 1/2	28 1/2	AAJ	1.00	4.0	12.5	31 1/2	27 1/2	29 1/2	+ 1/2
29 1/2	28 1/2	AAI	1.00	4.0	12.5	31 1/2	27 1/2	29 1/2	+ 1/2
29 1/2	28 1/2	AAH	1.00	4.0	12.5	31 1/2	27 1/2	29 1/2	+ 1/2
29 1/2	28 1/2	AAG	1.00	4.0	12.5	31 1/2	27 1/2	29 1/2	+ 1/2
29 1/2	28 1/2	AAF	1.00	4.0	12.5	31 1/2	27 1/2	29 1/2	+ 1/2
29 1/2	28 1/2	AAE	1.00	4.0	12.5	31 1/2	27 1/2	29 1/2	+ 1/2
29 1/2	28 1/2	AAD	1.00	4.0	12.5	31 1/2	27 1/2	29 1/2	+ 1/2
29 1/2	28 1/2	AAJ	1.00	4.0	12.5	31 1/2	27 1/2	29 1/2	+ 1/2
29 1/2	28 1/2	AAI	1.00	4.0	12.5	31 1/2	27 1/2	29 1/2	+ 1/2
29 1/2	28 1/2	AAH	1.00	4.0	12.5	31 1/2	27 1/2	29 1/2	+ 1/2

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	52 Wk High	52 Wk Low	Close	Chg.
10 1/2	10 1/2	Highway	1.00	4.0	12.5	11 1/2	9 1/2	10 1/2	+ 1/2
10 1/2	10 1/2	Highway	1.00	4.0	12.5	11 1/2	9 1/2	10 1/2	+ 1/2
10 1/2	10 1/2	Highway	1.00	4.0	12.5	11 1/2	9 1/2	10 1/2	+ 1/2
10 1/2	10 1/2	Highway	1.00	4.0	12.5	11 1/2	9 1/2	10 1/2	+ 1/2
10 1/2	10 1/2	Highway	1.00	4.0	12.5	11 1/2	9 1/2	10 1/2	+ 1/2
10 1/2	10 1/2	Highway	1.00	4.0	12.5	11 1/2	9 1/2	10 1/2	+ 1/2
10 1/2	10 1/2	Highway	1.00	4.0	12.5	11 1/2	9 1/2	10 1/2	+ 1/2
10 1/2	10 1/2	Highway	1.00	4.0	12.5	11 1/2	9 1/2	10 1/2	+ 1/2
10 1/2	10 1/2	Highway	1.00	4.0	12.5	11 1/2	9 1/2	10 1/2	+ 1/2
10 1/2	10 1/2	Highway	1.00	4.0	12.5	11 1/2	9 1/2	10 1/2	+ 1/2
10 1/2	10 1/2	Highway	1.00	4.0	12.5	11 1/2	9 1/2	10 1/2	+ 1/2
10 1/2	10 1/2	Highway	1.00	4.0	12.5	11 1/2	9 1/2	10 1/2	+ 1/2
10 1/2	10 1/2	Highway	1.00	4.0	12.5	11 1/2	9 1/2	10 1/2	+ 1/2
10 1/2	10 1/2	Highway	1.00	4.0	12.5	11 1/2	9 1/2	10 1/2	+ 1/2
10 1/2	10 1/2	Highway	1.00	4.0	12.5	11 1/2	9 1/2	10 1/2	+ 1/2
10 1/2	10 1/2	Highway	1.00	4.0	12.5	11 1/2	9 1/2	10 1/2	+ 1/2
10 1/2	10 1/2	Highway	1.00	4.0	12.5	11 1/2	9 1/2	10 1/2	+ 1/2
10 1/2	10 1/2	Highway	1.00	4.0	12.5	11 1/2	9 1/2	10 1/2	+ 1/2
10 1/2	10 1/2	Highway	1.00	4.0	12.5	11 1/2	9 1/2	10 1/2	+ 1/2
10 1/2	10 1/2	Highway	1.00	4.0	12.5	11 1/2	9 1/2	10 1/2	+ 1/2
10 1/2	10 1/2	Highway	1.00	4.0	12.5	11 1/2	9 1/2	10 1/2	+ 1/2
10 1/2	10 1/2	Highway	1.00	4.0	12.5	11 1/2	9 1/2	10 1/2	+ 1/2
10 1/2	10 1/2	Highway	1.00	4.0	12.5	11 1/2	9 1/2	10 1/2	+ 1/2
10 1/2	10 1/2	Highway	1.00	4.0	12.5	11 1/2	9 1/2	10 1/2	+ 1/2
10 1/2	10 1/2	Highway	1.00	4.0	12.5	11 1/2	9 1/2	10 1/2	+ 1/2
10 1/2	10 1/2	Highway	1.00	4.0	12.5	11 1/2	9 1/2	10 1/2	+ 1/2
10 1/2	10 1/2	Highway	1.00	4.0	12.5	11 1/2	9 1/2	10 1/2	+ 1/2
10 1/2	10 1/2	Highway	1.00	4.0	12.5	11 1/2	9 1/2	10 1/2	+ 1/2
10 1/2	10 1/2	Highway	1.00	4.0	12.5	11 1/2	9 1/2	10 1/2	+ 1/2
10 1/2	10 1/2	Highway	1.00	4.0	12.5	11 1/2	9 1/2	10 1/2	+ 1/2
10 1/2	10 1/2	Highway	1.00	4.0	12.5	11 1/2	9 1/2	10 1/2	+ 1/2
10 1/2	10 1/2	Highway	1.00	4.0	12.5	11 1/2	9 1/2	10 1/2	+ 1/2
10 1/2	10 1/2	Highway	1.00	4.0	12.5	11 1/2	9 1/2	10 1/2	+ 1/2
10 1/2	10 1/2	Highway	1.00	4.0	12.5	11 1/2	9 1/2	10 1/2	+ 1/2
10 1/2	10 1/2	Highway	1.00	4.0	12.5	11 1/2	9 1/2	10 1/2	+ 1/2
10 1/2	10 1/2	Highway	1.00	4.0	12.5	11 1/2	9 1/2	10 1/2	+ 1/2
10 1/2	10 1/2	Highway	1.00	4.0	12.5	11 1/2	9 1/2	10 1/2	+ 1/2
10 1/2	10 1/2	Highway	1.00	4.0	12.5	11 1/2	9 1/2	10 1/2	+ 1/2
10 1/2	10 1/2	Highway	1.00	4.0	12.5	11 1/2	9 1/2	10 1/2	+ 1/2
10 1/2	10 1/2	Highway	1.00	4.0	12.5	11 1/2	9 1/2	10 1/2	+ 1/2
10 1/2	10 1/2	Highway	1.00	4.0	12.5	11 1/2	9 1/2	10 1/2	+ 1/2
10 1/2	10 1/2	Highway	1.00	4.0	12.5	11 1/2	9 1/2	10 1/2	+ 1/2
10 1/2	10 1/2	Highway	1.00	4.0	12.5	11 1/2	9 1/2	10 1/2	+ 1/2
10 1/2	10 1/2	Highway	1.00	4.0	12.5	11 1/2	9 1/2	10 1/2	+ 1/2
10 1/2	10 1/2	Highway	1.00	4.0	12.5	11 1/2	9 1/2	10 1/2	+ 1/2
10 1/2	10 1/2	Highway	1.00	4.0	12.5	11 1/2	9 1/2	10 1/2	+ 1/2
10 1/2	10 1/2	Highway	1.00	4.0	12.5	11 1/2	9 1/2	10 1/2	+ 1/2
10 1/2	10 1/2	Highway	1.00	4.0	12.5	11 1/2	9 1/2	10 1/2	+ 1/2
10 1/2	10 1/2	Highway	1.00	4.0	12.5	11 1/2	9 1/2	10 1/2	+ 1/2
10 1/2	10 1/2	Highway	1.00	4.0	12.5	11 1/2	9 1/2	10 1/2	+ 1/2
10 1/2	10 1/2	Highway	1.00	4.0	12.5	11 1/2	9 1/2	10 1/2	+ 1/2
10 1/2	10 1/2	Highway	1.00	4.0	12.5	11 1/2	9 1/2	10 1/2	+ 1/2
10 1/2	10 1/2	Highway	1.00	4.0	12.5	11 1/2	9 1/2	10 1/2	+ 1/2
10 1/2	10 1/2	Highway	1.00	4.0	12.5	11 1/2	9 1/2	10 1/2	+ 1/2
10 1/2	10 1/2	Highway	1.00	4.0	12.5	11 1/2	9 1/2	10 1/2	+ 1/2
10 1/2	10 1/2	Highway	1.00	4.0	12.5	11 1/2	9 1/2	10 1/2	+ 1/2
10 1/2	10 1/2	Highway	1.00	4.0	12.5	11 1/2	9 1/2	10 1/2	+ 1/2
10 1/2	10 1/2	Highway	1.00	4.0	12.5	11 1/2	9 1/2	10 1/2	+ 1/2
10 1/2	10 1/2	Highway	1.00	4.0	12.5	11 1/2	9 1/2	10 1/2	+ 1/2
10 1/2	10 1/2	Highway	1.00	4.0	12.5	11 1/2	9 1/2	10 1/2	+ 1/2
10 1/2	10 1/2	Highway	1.00	4.0	12.5	11 1/2	9 1/2	10 1/2	+ 1/2
10 1/2	10 1/2	Highway	1.00	4.0	12.5	11 1/2	9 1/2	10 1/2	+ 1/2
10 1/2	10 1/2	Highway	1.00	4.0	12.5	11 1/2	9 1/2	10 1/2	+ 1/2
10 1/2	10 1/2	Highway	1.00	4.0	12.5	11 1/2	9 1/2	10 1/2	+ 1/2
10 1/2	10 1/2	Highway	1.00	4.0	12.5	11 1/2	9 1/2	10 1/2	+ 1/2
10 1/2	10 1/2	Highway	1.00	4.0	12.5	11 1/2	9 1/2	10 1/2	+ 1/2
10 1/2	10 1/2	Highway	1.00	4.0	12.5	11 1/2	9 1/2	10 1/2	+ 1/2
10 1/2	10 1/2	Highway	1.00	4.0	12.5	11 1/2	9 1/2	10 1/2	+ 1/2
10 1/2	10 1/2	Highway	1.00	4.0	12.5	11 1/2	9 1/2	10 1/2	+ 1/2
10 1/2	10 1/2	Highway	1.00	4.0	12.5	11 1/2	9 1/2	10 1/2	+ 1/2
10 1/2	10 1/2	Highway	1.00	4.0	12.5	11 1/2	9 1/2	10 1/2	+ 1/2
10 1/2	10 1/2	Highway	1.00	4.0	12.5	11 1/2	9 1/2	10 1/2	+ 1/2
10 1/2	10 1/2	Highway	1.00	4.0	12.5	11 1/2	9 1/2	10 1/2	+ 1/2
10 1/2	10 1/2	Highway	1.00	4.0	12.5	11 1/2	9 1/2	10 1/2	+ 1/2
10 1/2	10 1/2	Highway	1.00	4.0	12.5	11 1/2	9 1/2	10 1/2	+ 1/2
10 1/2	10 1/2	Highway	1.00	4.0	12.5	11 1/2	9 1/2	10 1/2	+ 1/2
10 1/2	10 1/2	Highway	1.00	4.0	12.5	11 1/2	9 1/2	10 1/2	+ 1/2
10 1/2	10 1/2	Highway	1.00	4.0	12.5	11 1/2	9 1/2	10 1/2	+ 1/2
10 1/2	10 1/2	Highway	1.00	4.0	12.5	11 1/2	9 1/2	10 1/2	+ 1/2
10 1/2	10 1/2	Highway	1.00	4.0	12.5	11 1/2	9 1/2	10 1/2	+ 1/2
10 1/2	10 1/2	Highway							

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 22, 1987

Page 9

TECHNOLOGY

Improvements in Beepers Spread the Message Wider

By STACY OKUN
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — The scene: a hushed theater, mid-performance. A beeper emits its high-pitched, staccato tones. A plumber gets up and rushes for the phone. "You used to have to be a doctor to use a beeper," said Arthur Salter, sales manager of Contact Communications, a Manhattan-based paging company. "But no more."

There are five million pocket-sized, battery-operated beepers in service in the United States, paging plumbers and prostitutes, detectives and doormen. The number of subscribers to beeper services has been growing by more than 25 percent a year, according to Robert Spargo, director of marketing for Subscriber Paging Market at Motorola, a beeper manufacturer. Others estimate that, by 1990, there will be 20 million beepers, many used for reasons not even remotely professional, such as mothers paging kids for meals.

"A few years ago, the non-traditional sector amounted to 1 percent of the business," said Bill Lovell, vice president of Network Services at Radio Relay, a U.S. national paging company that is pushing a \$39 rhinestone-studded beeper as a Mother's Day gift. Now, he says, nonprofessional uses represent 10 percent of the market.

A beeper is activated by dialing a telephone number that triggers a frequency keyed in to only that one device. That technology has spawned a two-part industry: A handful of companies that make beepers, and thousands of companies that accept subscribers to the frequencies and monitor service charges. Their combined revenues are \$108 million a month. Until recently, beepers were conspicuous, weighty and a pain to use. They did not even beep. To receive a message, you had to hold the beeper to your ear, press a button and listen to an operator read out numerical codes.

"If you heard your number, it meant you had a message," said Mr. Spargo of Subscriber Paging Market. "Then you'd call a service and pick it up."

NOW BEEPERS not only transmit full messages, they sometimes even record them. "The beeper is no longer just a beeper," said Cliff Bean, telecommunications marketing manager for Arthur D. Little Inc., a Cambridge, Massachusetts, consulting firm. "It's a full-blown messaging device."

Beepers have given rise to a whole new industry. Three manufacturers, Motorola, NEC and Panasonic, control 95 percent of the beeper market. But about 15,000 small companies have sprung up to handle sales, rental and repair.

Prices run from \$99 for a simple tone-only version sold by Radio Shack to \$500 for a model that can display up to 40 letters or numbers, scroll forward and backward and store up to five messages. Leasing ranges from \$5 a month for a tone-only beeper to \$40 for a top-of-the-line one.

Last year, American Diversified, a new national paging company, began paging parties cross-country by tuning them in to frequencies on the FM radio band and linking those frequencies to a satellite.

The company has 4,000 subscribers and businesses are joining at the rate of 1,000 a month, said Gene Swanney, executive vice president of the Costa Mesa, California, company. He expects that by next year American Diversified's revenues will be more than \$10 million.

This summer, National Satellite Paging, a radio common-carrier company, will start a similar service, but using a network of transmitters in several cities, rather than one satellite covering the entire country.

"The only thing left to do is go worldwide," said Gregg Flowers, president of First Continental Communications in Fort Wayne, Indiana, an affiliate of American Diversified. "Think of it: Someday a gal on the top of Mount Everest will be able to talk to a guy in a basement of Podunk, Idaho."

Currency Rates

Cross Rates	U.S.	U.K.	West Germany	France	Italy	Japan	Switzerland	Spain	Belgium	Netherlands	Australia	New Zealand	South Africa	Sweden	Norway	Denmark	Finland	Portugal	Greece	Ireland	Other
Amsterdam	1.2595	1.34	1.1580	1.2595	1.1800	1.6800	1.4800	1.3700	1.3700	1.3700	1.3700	1.3700	1.3700	1.3700	1.3700	1.3700	1.3700	1.3700	1.3700	1.3700	1.3700
Bremen	1.2595	1.34	1.1580	1.2595	1.1800	1.6800	1.4800	1.3700	1.3700	1.3700	1.3700	1.3700	1.3700	1.3700	1.3700	1.3700	1.3700	1.3700	1.3700	1.3700	1.3700
Frankfurt	1.2595	1.34	1.1580	1.2595	1.1800	1.6800	1.4800	1.3700	1.3700	1.3700	1.3700	1.3700	1.3700	1.3700	1.3700	1.3700	1.3700	1.3700	1.3700	1.3700	1.3700
London	1.2595	1.34	1.1580	1.2595	1.1800	1.6800	1.4800	1.3700	1.3700	1.3700	1.3700	1.3700	1.3700	1.3700	1.3700	1.3700	1.3700	1.3700	1.3700	1.3700	1.3700
Paris	1.2595	1.34	1.1580	1.2595	1.1800	1.6800	1.4800	1.3700	1.3700	1.3700	1.3700	1.3700	1.3700	1.3700	1.3700	1.3700	1.3700	1.3700	1.3700	1.3700	1.3700
Rome	1.2595	1.34	1.1580	1.2595	1.1800	1.6800	1.4800	1.3700	1.3700	1.3700	1.3700	1.3700	1.3700	1.3700	1.3700	1.3700	1.3700	1.3700	1.3700	1.3700	1.3700
Tokyo	1.2595	1.34	1.1580	1.2595	1.1800	1.6800	1.4800	1.3700	1.3700	1.3700	1.3700	1.3700	1.3700	1.3700	1.3700	1.3700	1.3700	1.3700	1.3700	1.3700	1.3700
Zurich	1.2595	1.34	1.1580	1.2595	1.1800	1.6800	1.4800	1.3700	1.3700	1.3700	1.3700	1.3700	1.3700	1.3700	1.3700	1.3700	1.3700	1.3700	1.3700	1.3700	1.3700
1 ECU	1.2595	1.34	1.1580	1.2595	1.1800	1.6800	1.4800	1.3700	1.3700	1.3700	1.3700	1.3700	1.3700	1.3700	1.3700	1.3700	1.3700	1.3700	1.3700	1.3700	1.3700
1 SDR	1.2595	1.34	1.1580	1.2595	1.1800	1.6800	1.4800	1.3700	1.3700	1.3700	1.3700	1.3700	1.3700	1.3700	1.3700	1.3700	1.3700	1.3700	1.3700	1.3700	1.3700

Other Dollar Values	U.S.	U.K.	West Germany	France	Italy	Japan	Switzerland	Spain	Belgium	Netherlands	Australia	New Zealand	South Africa	Sweden	Norway	Denmark	Finland	Portugal	Greece	Ireland	Other
Argentine	1.2595	1.34	1.1580	1.2595	1.1800	1.6800	1.4800	1.3700	1.3700	1.3700	1.3700	1.3700	1.3700	1.3700	1.3700	1.3700	1.3700	1.3700	1.3700	1.3700	1.3700
Australian	1.2595	1.34	1.1580	1.2595	1.1800	1.6800	1.4800	1.3700	1.3700	1.3700	1.3700	1.3700	1.3700	1.3700	1.3700	1.3700	1.3700	1.3700	1.3700	1.3700	1.3700
Canadian	1.2595	1.34	1.1580	1.2595	1.1800	1.6800	1.4800	1.3700	1.3700	1.3700	1.3700	1.3700	1.3700	1.3700	1.3700	1.3700	1.3700	1.3700	1.3700	1.3700	1.3700
Chinese	1.2595	1.34	1.1580	1.2595	1.1800	1.6800	1.4800	1.3700	1.3700	1.3700	1.3700	1.3700	1.3700	1.3700	1.3700	1.3700	1.3700	1.3700	1.3700	1.3700	1.3700
Danish	1.2595	1.34	1.1580	1.2595	1.1800	1.6800	1.4800	1.3700	1.3700	1.3700	1.3700	1.3700	1.3700	1.3700	1.3700	1.3700	1.3700	1.3700	1.3700	1.3700	1.3700
French	1.2595	1.34	1.1580	1.2595	1.1800	1.6800	1.4800	1.3700	1.3700	1.3700	1.3700	1.3700	1.3700	1.3700	1.3700	1.3700	1.3700	1.3700	1.3700	1.3700	1.3700
German	1.2595	1.34	1.1580	1.2595	1.1800	1.6800	1.4800	1.3700	1.3700	1.3700	1.3700	1.3700	1.3700	1.3700	1.3700	1.3700	1.3700	1.3700	1.3700	1.3700	1.3700
Japanese	1.2595	1.34	1.1580	1.2595	1.1800	1.6800	1.4800	1.3700	1.3700	1.3700	1.3700	1.3700	1.3700	1.3700	1.3700	1.3700	1.3700	1.3700	1.3700	1.3700	1.3700
Norwegian	1.2595	1.34	1.1580	1.2595	1.1800	1.6800	1.4800	1.3700	1.3700	1.3700	1.3700	1.3700	1.3700	1.3700	1.3700	1.3700	1.3700	1.3700	1.3700	1.3700	1.3700
Portuguese	1.2595	1.34	1.1580	1.2595	1.1800	1.6800	1.4800	1.3700	1.3700	1.3700	1.3700	1.3700	1.3700	1.3700	1.3700	1.3700	1.3700	1.3700	1.3700	1.3700	1.3700
Spanish	1.2595	1.34	1.1580	1.2595	1.1800	1.6800	1.4800	1.3700	1.3700	1.3700	1.3700	1.3700	1.3700	1.3700	1.3700	1.3700	1.3700	1.3700	1.3700	1.3700	1.3700
Swedish	1.2595	1.34	1.1580	1.2595	1.1800	1.6800	1.4800	1.3700	1.3700	1.3700	1.3700	1.3700	1.3700	1.3700	1.3700	1.3700	1.3700	1.3700	1.3700	1.3700	1.3700
Swiss	1.2595	1.34	1.1580	1.2595	1.1800	1.6800	1.4800	1.3700	1.3700	1.3700	1.3700	1.3700	1.3700	1.3700	1.3700	1.3700	1.3700	1.3700	1.3700	1.3700	1.3700
U.K.	1.2595	1.34	1.1580	1.2595	1.1800	1.6800	1.4800	1.3700	1.3700	1.3700	1.3700	1.3700	1.3700	1.3700	1.3700	1.3700	1.3700	1.3700	1.3700	1.3700	1.3700
West German	1.2595	1.34	1.1580	1.2595	1.1800	1.6800	1.4800	1.3700	1.3700	1.3700	1.3700	1.3700	1.3700	1.3700	1.3700	1.3700	1.3700	1.3700	1.3700	1.3700	1.3700
Yugoslavian	1.2595	1.34	1.1580	1.2595	1.1800	1.6800	1.4800	1.3700	1.3700	1.3700	1.3700	1.3700	1.3700	1.3700	1.3700	1.3700	1.3700	1.3700	1.3700	1.3700	1.3700

Interest Rates

Emergency Deposits	U.S.	U.K.	West Germany	France	Italy	Japan	Switzerland	Spain	Belgium	Netherlands	Australia	New Zealand	South Africa	Sweden	Norway	Denmark	Finland	Portugal	Greece	Ireland	Other
1 month	1.2595	1.34	1.1580	1.2595	1.1800	1.6800	1.4800	1.3700	1.3700	1.3700	1.3700	1.3700	1.3700	1.3700	1.3700	1.3700	1.3700	1.3700	1.3700	1.3700	1.3700
3 months	1.2595	1.34	1.1580	1.2595	1.1800	1.6800	1.4800	1.3700	1.3700	1.3700	1.3700	1.3700	1.3700	1.3700	1.3700	1.3700	1.3700	1.3700	1.3700	1.3700	1.3700
6 months	1.2595	1.34	1.1580	1.2595	1.1800	1.6800	1.4800	1.3700	1.3700	1.3700	1.3700	1.3700	1.3700	1.3700	1.3700	1.3700	1.3700	1.3700	1.3700	1.3700	1.3700
1 year	1.2595	1.34	1.1580	1.2595	1.1800	1.6800	1.4800	1.3700	1.3700	1.3700	1.3700	1.3700	1.3700	1.3700	1.3700	1.3700	1.3700	1.3700	1.3700	1.3700	1.3700

Key Money Rates	U.S.	U.K.	West Germany	France	Italy	Japan	Switzerland	Spain	Belgium	Netherlands	Australia	New Zealand	South Africa	Sweden	Norway	Denmark	Finland	Portugal	Greece	Ireland	Other
1 month	1.2595	1.34	1.1580	1.2595	1.1800	1.6800	1.4800	1.3700	1.3700	1.3700	1.3700	1.3700	1.3700	1.3700	1.3700	1.3700	1.3700	1.3700	1.3700	1.3700	1.3700
3 months	1.2595	1.34	1.1580	1.2595	1.1800	1.6800	1.4800	1.3700	1.3700	1.3700	1.3700	1.3700	1.3700	1.3700	1.3700	1.3700	1.3700	1.3700	1.3700	1.3700	1.3700
6 months	1.2595	1.34	1.1580	1.2595	1.1800	1.6800	1.4800	1.3700	1.3700	1.3700	1.3700	1.3700	1.3700	1.3700	1.3700	1.3700	1.3700	1.3700	1.3700	1.3700	1.3700
1 year	1.2595	1.34	1.1580	1.2595	1.1800	1.6800	1.4800	1.3700	1.3700	1.3700	1.3700	1.3700	1.3700	1.3700	1.3700	1.3700	1.3700	1.3700	1.3700	1.3700	1.3700

U.S. Money Market Funds	U.S.	U.K.	West Germany	France	Italy	Japan	Switzerland	Spain	Belgium	Netherlands	Australia	New Zealand	South Africa	Sweden	Norway	Denmark	Finland	Portugal	Greece	Ireland	Other
1 month	1.2595	1.34	1.1580	1.2595	1.1800	1.6800	1.4800	1.3700	1.3700	1.3700	1.3700	1.3700	1.3700	1.3700	1.3700	1.3700	1.3700	1.3700	1.3700	1.3700	1.3700
3 months	1.2595	1.34	1.1580	1.2595	1.1800	1.6800	1.4800	1.3700	1.3700	1.3700	1.3700	1.3700	1.3700	1.3700	1.3700	1.3700	1.3700	1.3700	1.3700	1.3700	1.3700
6 months	1.2595	1.34	1.1580	1.2595	1.1800	1.6800	1.4800	1.3700	1.3700	1.3700	1.3700	1.3700	1.3700	1.3700	1.3700	1.3700	1.3700	1.3700	1.3700	1.3700	1.3700
1 year	1.2595	1.34	1.1580	1.2595	1.1800	1.6800	1.4800	1.3700	1.3700	1.3700	1.3700	1.3700	1.3700	1.3700	1.3700	1.3700	1.3700	1.3700	1.3700	1.3700	1.3700

Bank base rate	10	10																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																															
----------------	----	----	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

BUSINESS ROUNDUP

Bally Selling Six Flags Theme Parks

The Associated Press
CHICAGO — Bally Manufacturing Corp. said Tuesday it had a definitive agreement to sell its Six Flags theme amusement parks to an East Coast investment company for \$350 million.

Under the agreement to sell the parks to a subsidiary of Weisberg Capital Corp., Bally will pay off \$250 million in Six Flags debt and receive gross proceeds of \$350 million from Weisberg. After-tax profit

will be about \$100 million, Bally said.

The sale is part of a restructuring to make Bally more of a gaming company, according to William H. Peltier, a spokesman. This year, Bally bought its second casino hotel in Atlantic City, New Jersey, paying \$439 million for the Golden Nugget.

Six Flags operates seven major theme amusement parks and two water parks, as well as other family-oriented entertainment facilities. The theme parks are in Houston and Arlington, Texas; in Jackson, New Jersey, and near Atlanta, St. Louis and Los Angeles, and between Chicago and Milwaukee. The water parks are at Hollywood, Florida, and Houston.

Bally also owns and operates four casino-hotels and makes gaming, amusement and lottery equipment.

Weisberg is a private investment company with headquarters in Morrisville, New Jersey, and New York City. The company has arranged the acquisitions of major corporations, including Avis Inc., Western Auto Supply Co., Wilson Sporting Goods Co. and Wear-Ever Proctor Silex Inc.

Honda's Net Falls 42.9%; New Chairman Is Named

Agence France-Press
TOKYO — Honda Motor Co. reported Tuesday a 42.9 percent drop in consolidated net income and a 1.4 percent fall in sales for the fiscal year ended Feb. 28.

Japan's third-largest vehicle maker said net income had been

\$3.7 billion yen (\$584 million at current rates), down from 146.5 billion yen the year before, and that net sales had been 2,868.3 billion yen, down from 2,910 billion. Overseas sales accounted for 68.6 percent of the total.

The company reported pretax revenue of 165.57 billion yen, down from 302.06 billion.

[A Honda spokesman said that Satoshi Okubo would be named chairman at a board meeting May 28. Reuters reported from Tokyo. Mr. Okubo, 56, is now a vice president. He will succeed Noboru Okamura, 59.]

Honda said sales in Japan grew 6.6 percent, mainly because of a rise in the sales of automobiles, parts and other items. And while the sales of most overseas subsidiaries continued to increase in terms of local currencies, officials said, overseas revenue fell because of its conversion to the higher yen.

The company said that its income from motorcycle sales had been 301.8 billion yen as the number of units sold declined from 3,078,000 to 2,623,000. The drop of 26.9 percent, Honda said, was because sales fell off in overseas markets, especially North America.

Petro-Canada May Join Dome Takeover Battle

Reuters
OTTAWA — State-run Petro-Canada will consider making a joint bid for Dome Petroleum Ltd., which the Chicago-based Amoco Corp. is attempting to take over, the leader of Canada's opposition New Democratic Party said Tuesday.

J. Edward Broadbent, head of the leftist party, said that the chairman of Petro-Canada, Wilbert Hopper, had told him that he would consider an offer, possibly in partnership with TransCanada Pipelines Ltd.

Both men, Mr. Broadbent said, want a Canadian company to acquire Dome, which has agreed to be acquired by Amoco for \$3.87 billion. TransCanada, which has also bid for Dome, said Tuesday it would fight to block the sale.

Phoenix Steel Files Again In U.S. Bankruptcy Court

The Associated Press
CLAYMONT, Delaware — Phoenix Steel Corp., which reported an operating loss of about \$2 million in 1986, has again filed for protection under Chapter 11 of the U.S. Bankruptcy Code.

Donald B. Lifton, the chairman, said the company filed for bankruptcy Monday because negotiations with suppliers had broken down. The company owes its suppliers \$15 million.

Phoenix, then under the ownership of the French steelmaker Cresson-Lore, had made a previous Chapter 11 filing in 1985.

Under Chapter 11, a company obtains court protection from lawsuits by its creditors until it can develop a plan to put its finances in order. A hearing in U.S. Bankruptcy Court in Wilmington is expected soon.

Mr. Lifton said the bankruptcy proceedings would allow Phoenix time to complete negotiations with prospective buyers of the company's two mills, in Claymont and in Phoenixville, Pennsylvania.

The Claymont mill, which had about 800 employees producing steel plate, was closed in early February. The Phoenixville mill, with about 150 workers making seamless steel pipe, was closed this month.

Citicorp Says Net Falls 2.2%, Cites Brazil Loans

Compiled in Our Staff From Dispatches
NEW YORK — Citicorp, the biggest U.S. bank holding company, reported Tuesday that net profit fell 2.2 percent in the first quarter, to \$264 million from \$270 million a year earlier. It said a major reason was the reclassification of \$3.8 billion of loans to Brazil as nonperforming.

The change in the Brazil loans, which resulted from the country's suspension of interest payments in February, led to an after-tax charge of \$33 million, or 37 cents a share, Citicorp said. This reduced earnings per share to \$1.72 from \$1.87 a year earlier.

Meanwhile, Manufacturers Hanover Corp., the fourth-largest U.S. bank group, reported Tuesday that net profit fell nearly 21 percent to \$81 million from \$102.1 million, after \$1.55 billion of loans to Brazil and Ecuador were put on a nonaccrual basis.

Bankers Trust New York Corp. reported Monday that first-quarter earnings were up 7 percent, to a record \$154.2 million, from \$143.9 million, but said profits would have risen by double that amount if it had not put about \$540 million of Brazilian debt on a nonperforming basis.

■ **Mellon Sees Improvement**
Mellon Bank Corp., which recently reported its first quarterly loss, of \$60 million, should return to profit this year, the caretaker chief executive, Nathan W. Pearson, said Monday. The New York Times reported from Pittsburgh.

GTE Seeks to Sell New Chip Plant

The Associated Press
NEW YORK — In another retrenchment for U.S. computer chip makers, GTE Corp. is seeking a buyer for the state-of-the-art semiconductor factory it built just three years ago.

GTE officials blamed a lack of military contracts at the plant in Tempe, Arizona, which is capable of producing integrated circuits with features as small as a micron — 1 millionth of a meter — across.

GTE, in its announcement Monday, did not disclose its asking price or the plant's cost.

The Pillsbury Company, Minneapolis, MN, U.S.A.

Notice to the Holders of the 6 5/8% Deutsche Mark Bonds of 1985/1992 — Securities Identification N° 477 088

The Pillsbury Company, Minneapolis, MN, U.S.A., hereby irrevocably offers to the bondholders to purchase prematurely all bonds of the above-mentioned issue presented up to and including May 21, 1987.

at a price of 104.5%

The bonds with interest coupons as of December 5, 1987 and subsequent thereto (Nos. 2 to 7) may be presented at

Deutsche Bank AG, Frankfurt am Main,
Deutsche Bank Berlin AG, Berlin,
Deutsche Bank Saar AG, Saarbrücken,

and their branch offices in the Federal Republic of Germany, including Berlin (West). The amount of missing coupons will be deducted from the principal.

Payment for the bonds presented in accordance with this offer will be made value May 27, 1987. Interest for the bonds presented will cease on May 26, 1987. Interest accrued for the time from December 5, 1986 to May 26, 1987 will be paid together with the purchase price. Securities turnover tax, if any, will be borne by us.

A commission of 1% on the purchase price of the bonds will be paid to the depository banks for those bonds presented by them in accordance with this offer to compensate the commission customarily charged to their clients.

Minneapolis, MN, in April 1987

The Pillsbury Company

Bilzerian to Push Bid for Ramada

The Associated Press
PHOENIX, Arizona — Paul A. Bilzerian, a California investor, said Tuesday he would pursue the acquisition of Ramada Inns Inc. after the company spurned his takeover bid.

The Phoenix-based hotel and leisure company said Monday that it had refused Mr. Bilzerian's request for a meeting.

Mr. Bilzerian, whose Bicos Financial Corp. is based in Tampa, Florida, said his holdings were about 1.5 million shares, or 4 percent of Ramada common stock. He said he expected to engage investment bankers to pursue the bid.

NETWORK: Cable News Increases Profit, Viewers With Frugal 24-Hour Coverage

(Continued from first finance page)
the Kremlin gets CNN (though it chooses not to pay for it).

"I think that for what they spend on it and what they have to work with, it's remarkable what they do," said Richard Salant, a former head of CBS News. "They've gotten the hang of it."

After five years of harrowing losses, CNN finally achieved a pre-tax profit of \$12.5 million in 1985. Last year, the ink was much blacker — \$38.6 million on revenue of \$167.2 million — and this year

CNN expects profit of \$60 million on revenue of \$205 million.

In 1986 CNN was the most profitable piece of the Turner Broadcasting System, its Atlanta-based parent run by Ted Turner (to whom the CNN executive vice president is not related). CNN even outdid WTBS, the famed "superstation" which was hobbled by losses from the Goodwill games with the Soviet Union. Turner Broadcasting itself lost \$187.3 million last year, mainly because of expenses from the purchase of the MGM-UA Entertainment Co.

CNN's march into U.S. living rooms is forcing the commercial networks to take fresh looks at how they present the news. With 38.5 million subscribers getting CNN and with expanded coverage by local stations, the major networks can no longer presume that their viewers are unfamiliar with the day's major stories.

CNN puts on roughly six times as much news programming as each of the three commercial networks for a bit more than a third of each of their budgets, which suggests that there are also lessons to

be learned about doing news on the cheap. "It's a good example for us to watch," said Lawrence Grossman, the president of NBC News.

Following a month's worth of rehearsals, the nonstop news service began life at 6 P.M. on Sunday, June 1, 1980. The first evening of news included an interview with President Jimmy Carter.

In those days, broadcasts were marred by sudden losses of picture and sound. Flubs were plentiful. As one executive put it, "We had glitches in the glitches."

At CNN's birth, there were 300

employees, and the news budget was a paltry \$3 million a month.

Now the service employs 1,500 people scattered among 18 bureaus, with additional offices to open in Paris and Beijing this year. In contrast, ABC News has 1,200 employees and 18 bureaus. CBS News has 1,150 people and 23 bureaus and NBC News has 1,250 employees and 30 bureaus.

The CNN budget has swelled to \$100 million a year; the three commercial networks each spends about \$275 million a year.

"As you would expect of a 24-hour service, there is a certain amount of unevenness," added Mr. Grossman. "But they're very good on crises and very good at live television."

CNN clocked its highest ratings on June 29 and 30 of 1985 when the hostages in the hijacking of a Trans World Airlines plane were released. The second most-watched coverage was on April 14, 1986, when the United States bombed Libya.

When something important breaks, CNN scraps its regular schedule and sticks with that event almost exclusively. During the Beirut hostage crisis, for instance, CNN spent 17 days covering it virtually full time.

The number of subscribers who get CNN in the United States has jumped to 38.5 million from 1.7 million, and the service is beginning to push into foreign markets. An average of about 590,000 households watch CNN's evening news, and an estimated 2.5 million turn on the service at some point during an average day, compared with the 38 million who collectively watch the evening newscasts on the three major networks. CNN, though, has been registering steady ratings improvement.

How do you do news on the cheap? "Well, we don't have to spend \$2 million to have a big-name anchorman," chuckled Ed Turner while he was grabbing some lunch. "Our network is a reporter's network and a producer's network, not an anchorperson's network."

Beyond the fact that it operates out of Atlanta, where space is far cheaper than New York, the big edge CNN has, he explained, is an absence of unions. Georgia is a "right-to-work" state, where union contracts cannot make union membership a condition of employment.

Salaries across the board, though, are lower than at the big three networks. At CNN, a seasoned camera operator gets \$30,000 to \$40,000. A correspondent gets between \$70,000 and a couple of hundred thousand dollars.

A major network cameraman earns \$60,000 to \$75,000 (not including often hefty overtime). A correspondent averages about \$150,000. A news anchor gets pretty much what he wants (Dan Rather at CBS draws an estimated \$2.5 million).

REAL ESTATE TO RENT/SHARE

PARKS AREA FURNISHED

UNIQUE

NEAR BEVERLY HILLS DAY - WEEK - MONTH SUPERS

EQUIPPED APARTMENTS

Studio - 40 sqm. 2 rooms - 80 sqm. 3 rooms - 120 sqm. 4 rooms - 180 sqm.

WITH UNIQUE CONDITIONS more attractive prices

UNIQUE immediate reservations

UNIQUE exemplary service

UNIQUE own from interesting

UNIQUE real systems

CONTACT US NOW

FLATOTE

INTERNATIONAL

14 rue de Valenciennes, Paris 19th

Tel: 45 75 62 20

NEAR MONTAIGNE 2-room apart-

ment, upper floor, F1200 +

charges. Also other flats in same area.

Montaigne and St. Louis 42 20 30

SHORT TERM STAY, Latin Quarter, Eiffel Tower, the Parisian feel of

home in fully equipped studio, 1

room, 40 sqm, 40 sqm, 40 sqm, 40 sqm

Paris, 40 sqm, 40 sqm, 40 sqm, 40 sqm

SHARED ACCOMMODATION - one

month or more, nice bedroom in a

large apartment, near Eiffel Tower,

Tel: 42 05 78 72

8TH MONTAIGNE 100 sqm luxuriously

furnished flat, free May - August,

F1200 / month, 40 sqm, 40 sqm, 40 sqm

14th Floor 427 0727 office hours.

MODERN 2/3 bedrooms with garage,

Montparnasse, short or long term.

Tel: 42 25 05 07

6th ST LOUIS, Luxurious beautiful view

on Seine, 3 bedrooms, 3 bathrooms, 3

bedrooms, 42 29 55 32

JARDINS DES PLANTES, modern house,

12 rooms, modern furniture, F1000,

Tel: 47 04 14 15

17th CHAMBERET, luxurious studio,

bathrooms, 40 sqm, 40 sqm, 40 sqm

Tel: 47 04 14 15

11th FACING CANAL ST MARTIN,

luxury studio, short term possible,

40 sqm, 40 sqm, 40 sqm, 40 sqm

Tel: 47 04 14 15

CHAMPS ELYSEES, Short term, high

class studio, view, color TV, 42 29 55 32

BOULEVARD, modern 3 rooms, park-

ing, F1000, Tel: 42 29 55 32

PARIS AREA UNFURNISHED

BOSQUET NEW LUXURY

Double living, 2 bedrooms, F1000 +

charges, Embassy 45 43 48 31

7th YVELINES, St Germain en Laye,

modern, private garden, parking, off

tel: F11750 off included, 40 sqm, 40 sqm

CHARENTY/SEINES, Expansive 1700

century family house, 20 rooms, 40 sqm

airport, F14000, Tel: 44 53 71 37

Haut de Ville 2 studio, newly decorated,

35 sqm view Seine F1000, 40 sqm, 40 sqm

MONTAIGNE, 2 room, 40 sqm, 40 sqm

Montaigne, F1250 net, Tel: 42 29 55 32

SWITZERLAND

CENTER GENEVA - CHARMING

ATTIC / DUPLEX

In historic building, left bank,

2 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, fully

equipped kitchen, large living room,

perfect condition, 40 sqm, 40 sqm

charges, Tel: 022 / 35 86 86

EMPLOYMENT

EXECUTIVES AVAILABLE

INTELLIGENT YOUNG MAN seeks in-

teresting occupation, 1000, good

opportunities, FR & English, back-

ground, Call Paris 45 43 53 76

INTERNATIONAL CLASSIFIED

(Continued from Back Page)

EMPLOYMENT

EXECUTIVES AVAILABLE

EXPERIENCED

ADMINISTRATIVE-FINANCIAL

(Women-40, French mother tongue,

fluent English, knowledge German,

work 40 hrs/week, 100% French,

50% English, 50% French, 50% English,

50% French, 50% English, 50% French,

50% English, 50% French, 50% English,

50% French, 50% English, 50% French,

50% English, 50% French, 50% English,

50% French, 50% English, 50% French,

50% English, 50% French, 50% English,

50% French, 50% English, 50% French,

50% English, 50% French, 50% English,

50% French, 50% English, 50% French,

50% English, 50% French, 50% English,

50% French, 50% English, 50% French,

50% English, 50% French, 50% English,

50% French, 50% English, 50% French,

50% English, 50% French, 50% English,

50% French, 50% English, 50% French,

50% English, 50% French, 50% English,

50% French, 50% English, 50% French,

50% English, 50% French, 50% English,

50% French, 50% English, 50% French,

50% English, 50% French, 50% English,

50% French, 50% English, 50% French,

50% English, 50% French, 50% English,

50% French, 50% English, 50% French,

50% English, 50% French, 50% English,

50% French, 50% English, 50% French,

50% English, 50% French, 50% English,

50% French, 50% English, 50% French,

50% English, 50% French, 50% English,

50% French, 50% English, 50% French,

50% English, 50% French, 50% English,

50% French, 50% English, 50% French,

50% English, 50% French, 50% English,

50% French, 50% English, 50% French,

50% English, 50% French, 50% English,

50% French, 50% English, 50% French,

50% English, 50% French, 50% English,

50% French, 50% English, 50% French,

50% English, 50% French, 50% English,

50% French, 50% English, 50% French,

50% English, 50% French, 50% English,

50% French, 50% English, 50% French,

Tuesday's AMEX Closing

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere. Via The Associated Press

12 Month High Low	Stock	Div. Yld. PE	St. 100s High Low	Case Quot. Chge
15	40 ACI	1.20 12.14	35	15 14 15 +
17	100 ACI	1.20 12.14	35	15 14 15 +
17	100 ACI	1.20 12.14	35	15 14 15 +
17	100 ACI	1.20 12.14	35	15 14 15 +
17	100 ACI	1.20 12.14	35	15 14 15 +
17	100 ACI	1.20 12.14	35	15 14 15 +
17	100 ACI	1.20 12.14	35	15 14 15 +
17	100 ACI	1.20 12.14	35	15 14 15 +
17	100 ACI	1.20 12.14	35	15 14 15 +
17	100 ACI	1.20 12.14	35	15 14 15 +

12 Month High Low	Stock	Div. Yld. PE	St. 100s High Low	Case Quot. Chge
15	40 ACI	1.20 12.14	35	15 14 15 +
17	100 ACI	1.20 12.14	35	15 14 15 +
17	100 ACI	1.20 12.14	35	15 14 15 +
17	100 ACI	1.20 12.14	35	15 14 15 +
17	100 ACI	1.20 12.14	35	15 14 15 +
17	100 ACI	1.20 12.14	35	15 14 15 +
17	100 ACI	1.20 12.14	35	15 14 15 +
17	100 ACI	1.20 12.14	35	15 14 15 +
17	100 ACI	1.20 12.14	35	15 14 15 +
17	100 ACI	1.20 12.14	35	15 14 15 +

12 Month High Low	Stock	Div. Yld. PE	St. 100s High Low	Case Quot. Chge
15	40 ACI	1.20 12.14	35	15 14 15 +
17	100 ACI	1.20 12.14	35	15 14 15 +
17	100 ACI	1.20 12.14	35	15 14 15 +
17	100 ACI	1.20 12.14	35	15 14 15 +
17	100 ACI	1.20 12.14	35	15 14 15 +
17	100 ACI	1.20 12.14	35	15 14 15 +
17	100 ACI	1.20 12.14	35	15 14 15 +
17	100 ACI	1.20 12.14	35	15 14 15 +
17	100 ACI	1.20 12.14	35	15 14 15 +
17	100 ACI	1.20 12.14	35	15 14 15 +

12 Month High Low	Stock	Div. Yld. PE	St. 100s High Low	Case Quot. Chge
15	40 ACI	1.20 12.14	35	15 14 15 +
17	100 ACI	1.20 12.14	35	15 14 15 +
17	100 ACI	1.20 12.14	35	15 14 15 +
17	100 ACI	1.20 12.14	35	15 14 15 +
17	100 ACI	1.20 12.14	35	15 14 15 +
17	100 ACI	1.20 12.14	35	15 14 15 +
17	100 ACI	1.20 12.14	35	15 14 15 +
17	100 ACI	1.20 12.14	35	15 14 15 +
17	100 ACI	1.20 12.14	35	15 14 15 +
17	100 ACI	1.20 12.14	35	15 14 15 +

12 Month High Low	Stock	Div. Yld. PE	St. 100s High Low	Case Quot. Chge
15	40 ACI	1.20 12.14	35	15 14 15 +
17	100 ACI	1.20 12.14	35	15 14 15 +
17	100 ACI	1.20 12.14	35	15 14 15 +
17	100 ACI	1.20 12.14	35	15 14 15 +
17	100 ACI	1.20 12.14	35	15 14 15 +
17	100 ACI	1.20 12.14	35	15 14 15 +
17	100 ACI	1.20 12.14	35	15 14 15 +
17	100 ACI	1.20 12.14	35	15 14 15 +
17	100 ACI	1.20 12.14	35	15 14 15 +
17	100 ACI	1.20 12.14	35	15 14 15 +

12 Month High Low	Stock	Div. Yld. PE	St. 100s High Low	Case Quot. Chge
15	40 ACI	1.20 12.14	35	15 14 15 +
17	100 ACI	1.20 12.14	35	15 14 15 +
17	100 ACI	1.20 12.14	35	15 14 15 +
17	100 ACI	1.20 12.14	35	15 14 15 +
17	100 ACI	1.20 12.14	35	15 14 15 +
17	100 ACI	1.20 12.14	35	15 14 15 +
17	100 ACI	1.20 12.14	35	15 14 15 +
17	100 ACI	1.20 12.14	35	15 14 15 +
17	100 ACI	1.20 12.14	35	15 14 15 +
17	100 ACI	1.20 12.14	35	15 14 15 +

CURRENCY MARKETS
(Continued from Page 1)

INTERNATIONAL FUNDS (Quotations Supplied by Funds Listed) 21 April 1987

AL MALL MANAGEMENT	INTERNATIONAL INCOME FUND	ST. 100s High Low	Case Quot. Chge
AL MALL MANAGEMENT	INTERNATIONAL INCOME FUND	ST. 100s High Low	Case Quot. Chge
AL MALL MANAGEMENT	INTERNATIONAL INCOME FUND	ST. 100s High Low	Case Quot. Chge
AL MALL MANAGEMENT	INTERNATIONAL INCOME FUND	ST. 100s High Low	Case Quot. Chge
AL MALL MANAGEMENT	INTERNATIONAL INCOME FUND	ST. 100s High Low	Case Quot. Chge
AL MALL MANAGEMENT	INTERNATIONAL INCOME FUND	ST. 100s High Low	Case Quot. Chge
AL MALL MANAGEMENT	INTERNATIONAL INCOME FUND	ST. 100s High Low	Case Quot. Chge
AL MALL MANAGEMENT	INTERNATIONAL INCOME FUND	ST. 100s High Low	Case Quot. Chge
AL MALL MANAGEMENT	INTERNATIONAL INCOME FUND	ST. 100s High Low	Case Quot. Chge
AL MALL MANAGEMENT	INTERNATIONAL INCOME FUND	ST. 100s High Low	Case Quot. Chge
AL MALL MANAGEMENT	INTERNATIONAL INCOME FUND	ST. 100s High Low	Case Quot. Chge

Floating-Rate Notes

12 Month High Low	Stock	Div. Yld. PE	St. 100s High Low	Case Quot. Chge
15	40 ACI	1.20 12.14	35	15 14 15 +
17	100 ACI	1.20 12.14	35	15 14 15 +
17	100 ACI	1.20 12.14	35	15 14 15 +
17	100 ACI	1.20 12.14	35	15 14 15 +
17	100 ACI	1.20 12.14	35	15 14 15 +
17	100 ACI	1.20 12.14	35	15 14 15 +
17	100 ACI	1.20 12.14	35	15 14 15 +
17	100 ACI	1.20 12.14	35	15 14 15 +
17	100 ACI	1.20 12.14	35	15 14 15 +
17	100 ACI	1.20 12.14	35	15 14 15 +

Pounds Sterling

12 Month High Low	Stock	Div. Yld. PE	St. 100s High Low	Case Quot. Chge
15	40 ACI	1.20 12.14	35	15 14 15 +
17	100 ACI	1.20 12.14	35	15 14 15 +
17	100 ACI	1.20 12.14	35	15 14 15 +
17	100 ACI	1.20 12.14	35	15 14 15 +
17	100 ACI	1.20 12.14	35	15 14 15 +
17	100 ACI	1.20 12.14	35	15 14 15 +
17	100 ACI	1.20 12.14	35	15 14 15 +
17	100 ACI	1.20 12.14	35	15 14 15 +
17	100 ACI	1.20 12.14	35	15 14 15 +
17	100 ACI	1.20 12.14	35	15 14 15 +

Deutsche Marks

12 Month High Low	Stock	Div. Yld. PE	St. 100s High Low	Case Quot. Chge
15	40 ACI	1.20 12.14	35	15 14 15 +
17	100 ACI	1.20 12.14	35	15 14 15 +
17	100 ACI	1.20 12.14	35	15 14 15 +
17	100 ACI	1.20 12.14	35	15 14 15 +
17	100 ACI	1.20 12.14	35	15 14 15 +
17	100 ACI	1.20 12.14	35	15 14 15 +
17	100 ACI	1.20 12.14	35	15 14 15 +
17	100 ACI	1.20 12.14	35	15 14 15 +
17	100 ACI	1.20 12.14	35	15 14 15 +
17	100 ACI	1.20 12.14	35	15 14 15 +

Japanese Yen

12 Month High Low	Stock	Div. Yld. PE	St. 100s High Low	Case Quot. Chge
15	40 ACI	1.20 12.14	35	15 14 15 +
17	100 ACI	1.20 12.14	35	15 14 15 +
17	100 ACI	1.20 12.14	35	15 14 15 +
17	100 ACI	1.20 12.14	35	15 14 15 +
17	100 ACI	1.20 12.14	35	15 14 15 +
17	100 ACI	1.20 12.14	35	15 14 15 +
17	100 ACI	1.20 12.14	35	15 14 15 +
17	100 ACI	1.20 12.14	35	15 14 15 +
17	100 ACI	1.20 12.14	35	15 14 15 +
17	100 ACI	1.20 12.14	35	15 14 15 +

DM - Deutsche Mark; SF - Swiss Franc; C\$ - Canadian Dollar; FF - French Franc; FL - Dutch Guilder; L\$ - Luxembourg Franc; ECU - European Currency Unit; Pounds - £; Yen - Japanese Yen; A\$ - Australian Dollar; NZ\$ - New Zealand Dollar; S\$ - Singapore Dollar; HK\$ - Hong Kong Dollar; M\$ - Malaysian Dollar; Rp - Indonesian Rupiah; R\$ - Brazilian Real; Cr\$ - Chilean Peso; Col\$ - Colombian Peso; C\$ - Costa Rican Colon; C\$ - Cuban Peso; C\$ - Czech Republic Koruna; C\$ - Danish Krone; D\$ - German Mark; D\$ - Greek Drachma; D\$ - Hungarian Forint; D\$ - Indian Rupee; D\$ - Israeli Sheqel; D\$ - Italian Lira; D\$ - Japanese Yen; D\$ - Korean Won; D\$ - Mexican Peso; D\$ - New Zealand Dollar; D\$ - Norwegian Krone; D\$ - Philippine Peso; D\$ - Polish Zloty; D\$ - Portuguese Escudo; D\$ - Romanian Leu; D\$ - Saudi Riyal; D\$ - South African Rand; D\$ - Spanish Peseta; D\$ - Swedish Krona; D\$ - Swiss Franc; D\$ - Taiwan Dollar; D\$ - Thai Baht; D\$ - Turkish Lira; D\$ - Vietnamese Dong; D\$ - Yugoslav Dinar; D\$ - Zambian Kwacha; D\$ - Zimbabwe Dollar.

Be sure that your fund is listed in this space daily. Telex Mathew GREENE at 613595F for further information.

In Memoriam

ROBERT H. BETHKE

Director and former Chairman of the Board

of

DCNY CORP.

Discount Corporation of New York

on

April 16, 1987

Tokyo Pacific Holdings N.V.

Curacao, Netherlands Antilles

Annual General Meeting of Shareholders

Notice is hereby given that the Annual General Meeting of Shareholders of Tokyo Pacific Holdings N.V. has been called by the Manager, Intim Management Company N.V. The Meeting will take place at John B. Gorsiraweg 6, Willemstad, Curacao, Netherlands Antilles on 14th May, 1987 at 10.00 a.m.

The agenda and the annual report 1986 may be obtained from the offices of the Company at John B. Gorsiraweg 6, Willemstad, Curacao or from the Paying Agents mentioned hereunder. Shareholders will be admitted to the meeting on presentation of their certificates or of vouchers, which may be obtained on or before 8th May, 1987 from any of the paying agents.

Willemstad, Curacao, 22nd April, 1987
Intim Management Company N.V.

Paying Agents

Pierzon, Holding & Pierson N.V.
Herengracht 214,
1016 BS AMSTERDAM

L'Europeenne de Banque
21 Rue Laffitte, Paris 9

Trinkaus & Burkhart
Königsallee 21-23
D 4000 Düsseldorf 1

National Westminster Bank PLC
Stock Office Services
3rd Floor, 20 Old Broad Street
London EC2N 1EJ

Sgt. Oppenheim & Cie.
Sachstrassen 4
D 5000 Köln

Tokyo Pacific Holdings (Seaboard) N.V.

Curacao, Netherlands Antilles

Annual General Meeting of Shareholders

Notice is hereby given that the Annual General Meeting of Shareholders of Tokyo Pacific Holdings (Seaboard) N.V. has been called by the Manager, Intim Management Company N.V. The Meeting will take place at John B. Gorsiraweg 6, Willemstad, Curacao, Netherlands Antilles on 14th May, 1987 at 10.00 a.m.

The agenda and the annual report 1986 may be obtained from the offices of the Company at John B. Gorsiraweg 6, Willemstad, Curacao or from the Paying Agents mentioned hereunder. Shareholders will be admitted to the meeting on presentation of their certificates or of vouchers, which may be obtained on or before 8th May, 1987 from any of the paying agents.

Willemstad, Curacao, 22nd April, 1987
Intim Management Company N.V.

Paying Agents

Pierzon, Holding & Pierson N.V.
Herengracht 214,
1016 BS AMSTERDAM

Banque Paribas
3 Rue d'Artois, Paris 9

Banque Paribas Belge S.A.
Boulevard Emile Jacqmain 182
B 1000 Bruxelles

National Westminster Bank PLC
Stock Office Services
3rd Floor, 20 Old Broad Street
London EC2N 1EJ

Banque Paribas
(Luxembourg) S.A.
10a Boulevard Royal
Luxembourg

هكذا من النحل

CURRENCY MARKETS

MARKETS: Gold High Reflects Dollar, Inflation Fears

(Continued from Page 1)

compensate for the eroding value of the currency.

Higher interest rates themselves become a source of worry because they slow economic activity by discouraging borrowing, and thus spending. At some point, this would lead to recession.

The Fed itself is widely perceived to be facing a dilemma. Higher interest rates may be needed both to stave off inflation, by discouraging borrowing and speculation, and to attract Japanese investments in the bond market to finance the huge budget deficit.

However, the U.S. economy may be too weak to withstand a significant firming of interest rates, while the dollar's weakness implies that higher rates are needed to pull in foreign investment.

The rise in interest rates this week began on Monday, after a report of discord within the Federal Reserve pitting the chairman, Paul A. Volcker, reportedly in favor of higher interest rates, against

London Dollar Rates

Currency	100	1000
Deutsche mark	1.634	1.634
French franc	6.549	6.549
Swiss franc	1.475	1.475
Japanese yen	163.6	163.6

Source: Reuters

The Fed governors appointed by President Ronald Reagan.

Subsequent comments by a Fed board member, Wayne Angell, that the Reagan-appointed majority on the board is not at odds with Mr. Volcker, failed to calm the bond market.

The bond market is also roiled by concern about whether the Japanese will return to the U.S. bond market in time to help finance the Treasury's quarterly refinancing scheduled for next month, and worse yet, whether they will continue to unload the government paper they already hold. Japanese purchases are needed as domestic sav-

ings are not large enough to finance the U.S. budget deficit.

U.S. bond prices fell Monday in part on rumors that some investors in Tokyo were unloading their existing holdings.

Bankers in Tokyo report that currently investors are not buying U.S. bonds. They say there has been some very small-scale selling which has been blown out of proportion in New York.

However, analysts expect that at some point the foreign exchange market must become impressed by the Fed's willingness to sanction higher interest rates as a tool to stabilize the dollar. A new inflow of funds from Japan would enable interest rates to decline once confidence in the dollar rate had been established.

In the currency markets, dealers in Europe and New York said the dollar firmed Tuesday after reported modest sales of yen for dollars by the Swiss and West German central banks.

Brazil to Ease Loans, Limit Lending Fees

International Herald Tribune

RIO DE JANEIRO — Finance Minister Dilton Funaro, with renewed support from President José Sarney, eased conditions of some loans on Tuesday and set limits on bank lending fees.

Mr. Funaro said the measures were designed to reduce inflation, running at 400 percent a year.

Money from public sources will be made available at low rates for small businesses and farmers, who have had to pay real annual rates of 33 percent.

Bankers' spreads, their profit margins on loans, are to be cut to 6 percent from 13 percent.

Mr. Funaro has been under pressure since Brazil stopped paying interest on foreign bank debt in February. Some business groups and state governors have called for his dismissal.

CHIRAC: Decision Is Expected This Week on Who Wins Bidding for CGCT

(Continued from first finance page)

longer are in the running, a French government official said.

"Mr. Chirac will decide, probably on Wednesday," a spokeswoman for the prime minister said following a meeting Tuesday between Mr. Chirac and seven ministers, including the finance, industry, defense and foreign ministers.

The ministers debated the competing proposals but were unable to reach a consensus, government sources said.

"The prime minister himself will make the decision as a synthesis of the various considerations," the spokeswoman said. A senior industry ministry official said that a further delay, possibly to Thursday or Friday, could not be ruled out.

A key consideration is industrial cooperation. Executives of the AT&T consortium, which includes NV Philips of the Netherlands and SA de Télécommunications de France, said Tuesday that, in contrast to rivals, their proposals have not been changed in recent days and involve investing about 250 million francs (\$41.4 million) in CGCT's production and research facilities.

In a related but separate arrangement, AT&T and Philips would help CGCT sell about \$300 million of microwave transmission equipment in the United States.

"We are not happy about what we hear regarding the others," said Harry F.G. Brockhus, a spokesman for the AT&T-Philips group.

But he said, there were no plans to challenge the improved offers made by Ericsson and Siemens through their main French partners, respectively, Matra SA, a state-

owned military contractor, and Jeumont-Schneider SA, a telephone equipment manufacturer.

Matra and Jeumont-Schneider said they had improved their offers, amid speculation that AT&T-Philips might challenge a victory by either group in the French courts.

An executive for Jeumont-Schneider said that Siemens had offered it a substantial shareholding in a Belgian company acquired last year. Siemens also has proposed cooperating with Jeumont-

Schneider in developing telecommunications equipment and technology in the military field.

Ericsson's new proposals also call for expanded links in military telecommunications with Matra, industry sources said.

But the key new element in Ericsson's plan is proposed cooperation with Matra in developing digital mobile telephone systems for the world market, which is expected to expand quickly in the next several years.

LAGOS: In Advertising, It Pays to 'Think Nigerian'

(Continued from first finance page)

with friends — every time the Gambia man is drinking, he is alone.

The brewers suspended the campaign for six months, then came back with the same beer, in green bottles. The new campaign, Mr. Tejumola said, featured "a refined glass with elegant people" and a sociable jingle: "Gambia makes you feel real fine."

In a country with 300 language groups, Nigerian advertisers are also faced with the problem of how to talk to their countrymen.

"The psychology of the Nigerian is that he first identifies with his roots, then with the nation," said S. Ayo Owobode, the managing director of PAL Nigeria Ltd., an advertising agency. "If you want to market nationally, you have to segment the campaign."

Agencies hire translators to record versions of radio campaigns in

any of 20 major languages. The schnapps campaign, which was ranked by the Nigerian Television Authority as the best locally produced advertisement of 1985, illustrates how a segmented campaign can build a regional market.

In the early 1980s, when Nigeria started to run short of foreign currency, marketers saw the need to produce a local schnapps to replace an imported brand that had long been the favorite of village elders.

Tuesday's OTC Prices

NASDAQ prices as of 4 p.m. New York time. Via The Associated Press

12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld. Sales in 1986 High Low 4 P.M. CHX Net

12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld. Sales in 1986 High Low 4 P.M. CHX Net

12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld. Sales in 1986 High Low 4 P.M. CHX Net

12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld. Sales in 1986 High Low 4 P.M. CHX Net

12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld. Sales in 1986 High Low 4 P.M. CHX Net

12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld. Sales in 1986 High Low 4 P.M. CHX Net

12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld. Sales in 1986 High Low 4 P.M. CHX Net

12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld. Sales in 1986 High Low 4 P.M. CHX Net

12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld. Sales in 1986 High Low 4 P.M. CHX Net

12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld. Sales in 1986 High Low 4 P.M. CHX Net

12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld. Sales in 1986 High Low 4 P.M. CHX Net

12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld. Sales in 1986 High Low 4 P.M. CHX Net

12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld. Sales in 1986 High Low 4 P.M. CHX Net

12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld. Sales in 1986 High Low 4 P.M. CHX Net

12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld. Sales in 1986 High Low 4 P.M. CHX Net

12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld. Sales in 1986 High Low 4 P.M. CHX Net

12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld. Sales in 1986 High Low 4 P.M. CHX Net

12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld. Sales in 1986 High Low 4 P.M. CHX Net

12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld. Sales in 1986 High Low 4 P.M. CHX Net

12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld. Sales in 1986 High Low 4 P.M. CHX Net

12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld. Sales in 1986 High Low 4 P.M. CHX Net

12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld. Sales in 1986 High Low 4 P.M. CHX Net

12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld. Sales in 1986 High Low 4 P.M. CHX Net

12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld. Sales in 1986 High Low 4 P.M. CHX Net

12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld. Sales in 1986 High Low 4 P.M. CHX Net

12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld. Sales in 1986 High Low 4 P.M. CHX Net

12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld. Sales in 1986 High Low 4 P.M. CHX Net

12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld. Sales in 1986 High Low 4 P.M. CHX Net

12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld. Sales in 1986 High Low 4 P.M. CHX Net

12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld. Sales in 1986 High Low 4 P.M. CHX Net

12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld. Sales in 1986 High Low 4 P.M. CHX Net

12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld. Sales in 1986 High Low 4 P.M. CHX Net

12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld. Sales in 1986 High Low 4 P.M. CHX Net

12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld. Sales in 1986 High Low 4 P.M. CHX Net

12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld. Sales in 1986 High Low 4 P.M. CHX Net

12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld. Sales in 1986 High Low 4 P.M. CHX Net

12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld. Sales in 1986 High Low 4 P.M. CHX Net

12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld. Sales in 1986 High Low 4 P.M. CHX Net

12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld. Sales in 1986 High Low 4 P.M. CHX Net

12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld. Sales in 1986 High Low 4 P.M. CHX Net

12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld. Sales in 1986 High Low 4 P.M. CHX Net

12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld. Sales in 1986 High Low 4 P.M. CHX Net

12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld. Sales in 1986 High Low 4 P.M. CHX Net

12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld. Sales in 1986 High Low 4 P.M. CHX Net

12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld. Sales in 1986 High Low 4 P.M. CHX Net

12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld. Sales in 1986 High Low 4 P.M. CHX Net

12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld. Sales in 1986 High Low 4 P.M. CHX Net

12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld. Sales in 1986 High Low 4 P.M. CHX Net

12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld. Sales in 1986 High Low 4 P.M. CHX Net

12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld. Sales in 1986 High Low 4 P.M. CHX Net

12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld. Sales in 1986 High Low 4 P.M. CHX Net

12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld. Sales in 1986 High Low 4 P.M. CHX Net

12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld. Sales in 1986 High Low 4 P.M. CHX Net

12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld. Sales in 1986 High Low 4 P.M. CHX Net

12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld. Sales in 1986 High Low 4 P.M. CHX Net

12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld. Sales in 1986 High Low 4 P.M. CHX Net

12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld. Sales in 1986 High Low 4 P.M. CHX Net

12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld. Sales in 1986 High Low 4 P.M. CHX Net

12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld. Sales in 1986 High Low 4 P.M. CHX Net

12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld. Sales in 1986 High Low 4 P.M. CHX Net

12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld. Sales in 1986 High Low 4 P.M. CHX Net

12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld. Sales in 1986 High Low 4 P.M. CHX Net

12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld. Sales in 1986 High Low 4 P.M. CHX Net

12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld. Sales in 1986 High Low 4 P.M. CHX Net

12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld. Sales in 1986 High Low 4 P.M. CHX Net

12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld. Sales in 1986 High Low 4 P.M. CHX Net

12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld. Sales in 1986 High Low 4 P.M. CHX Net

12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld. Sales in 1986 High Low 4 P.M. CHX Net

12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld. Sales in 1986 High Low 4 P.M. CHX Net

12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld. Sales in 1986 High Low 4 P.M. CHX Net

12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld. Sales in 1986 High Low 4 P.M. CHX Net

12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld. Sales in 1986 High Low 4 P.M. CHX Net

12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld. Sales in 1986 High Low 4 P.M. CHX Net

12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld. Sales in 1986 High Low 4 P.M. CHX Net

12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld. Sales in 1986 High Low 4 P.M. CHX Net

12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld. Sales in 1986 High Low 4 P.M. CHX Net

12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld. Sales in 1986 High Low 4 P.M. CHX Net

12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld. Sales in 1986 High Low 4 P.M. CHX Net

12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld. Sales in 1986 High Low 4 P.M. CHX Net

12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld. Sales in 1986 High Low 4 P.M. CHX Net

12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld. Sales in 1986 High Low 4 P.M. CHX Net

12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld. Sales in 1986 High Low 4 P.M. CHX Net

12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld. Sales in 1986 High Low 4 P.M. CHX Net

12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld. Sales in 1986 High Low 4 P.M. CHX Net

12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld. Sales in 1986 High Low 4 P.M. CHX Net

Pirates F

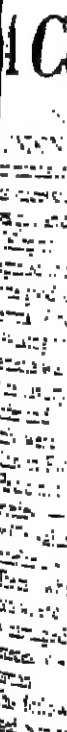
The Pirates...
The Pirates...
The Pirates...

BASEBALL ROUNDUP

The Pirates...
The Pirates...
The Pirates...

Brewers W

The Brewers...
The Brewers...
The Brewers...



Brewer's Greg Brummett

A Coach

The coach...
The coach...
The coach...

Flyers Beat

The Flyers...
The Flyers...
The Flyers...

NHL PLAYOFFS

The NHL playoffs...
The NHL playoffs...
The NHL playoffs...

SPORTS

سكسان الناحيل

Pirates Hand Mets Fourth Straight Defeat

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches
PITTSBURGH — En route to the 1986 world championship, the

BASEBALL ROUNDUP

New York Mets' longest losing streak was four games — once in August, once in September — and they were beaten by the Pittsburgh Pirates just once in 18 meetings. Both of those things have already occurred this season as a result of Monday night's 9-6 loss to the Pi-

rates, a game that forced Manager Davey Johnson to berate his troops in a 15-minute postgame meeting, although he said the tongue-lashing wasn't entirely because of the losing streak.

"There were things that needed to be said. I needed to get them off my chest and I did," Johnson said. "We've had four rough days and I think things can get to people. I wanted to dispel that. There's going to be a lot of people against us and this team. This team doesn't need a

chink in its armor. I'm kind of making sure the gates are closed."

First baseman Keith Hernandez said Johnson's rare closed-door session "rates as the top meeting of my career. He knows what it takes to get his point across. This meeting wasn't because we had lost four in a row. It was more internal. It was absolutely a must."

New York had beaten Pittsburgh 15 consecutive times — including the first two games of this season — until Mike Diaz's three-run pinch-hit home run capped a four-run seventh inning after the Mets had taken a 6-5 lead with four runs in the top of the inning on homers by pinch hitter Dave Magadan and Gary Carter.

But Sid Bream greeted reliever Randy Myers with a home run in the bottom of the seventh, his second of the game. Myers retired the next two batters but walked Edin LaValiere and Rafael Belliard and was replaced by Doug Sisk. Diaz, batting for reliever Barry Jones, then hit his third homer in 20 at-bats this season.

"That's what they pay me to do," Diaz said. "Mike Diaz is nobody right now and America doesn't believe in the Pirates, but you look around this locker room and you don't see many losers."

Giants 4, Dodgers 3: In San Francisco, Mike Aldrete had the first four-hit game of his career to lead a 13-hit attack that carried the Giants past Los Angeles. San Francisco is 9-0 one-run games this year.

Phillies 4, Expos 3: In Montreal, Lance Parrish hit a three-run homer with two out in the ninth to ignite a four-run outburst that spoiled the Expos' home opener.

Reds 12, Padres 3: In San Diego, Dave Parker homered and Ron Oester went 4-for-4 to help Cincinnati to its 10th victory in 13 outings. The Padres have lost four straight in the last two games. Los Angeles pitchers have allowed 21 runs and 34 hits.

Blue Jays 3, Indians 7: In the American League, in Cleveland, Kelly Gruber scored one of Toronto's five ninth-inning runs and drove in the game-winning run with a single in the 10th. The Blue Jays' big rally comprised five walks, a hit batsman, two wild pitches, a passed ball and Lloyd Moseby's three-run double.

Royals 10, Red Sox 2: In Boston, Danny Tartabull, Larry Owen and Frank White hit their first home runs of the season as Kansas City mauled the Red Sox and spoiled the 75th anniversary of the opening of Fenway Park.

Yankees 8, Tigers 2: In New York, Don Mattingly, Mike Pagliaro and Claudio Washington all hit two-run homers to power the Yankees to their seventh straight victory.

Athletics 10, Angels 5: In Anaheim, California, a bases-loaded home run in the top of the ninth by Tony Phillips sealed Oakland's victory. The Athletics had taken a 6-5 lead in the eighth on Reggie Jackson's infield roller, which scored Mike Davis from third base.

Twins 13, Mariners 5: In Minneapolis, Gary Gentry and Roy Smalley hit consecutive homers to cap a six-run first that started Minnesota's rout of Seattle. (AP, UPI)

Brewers Win 13th in Row, Tie Record

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches
CHICAGO — "That's another one," said Tom Trebelhorn, manager of the Milwaukee Brewers.

"The only reason we play is to win, and this one is as important as any of them."

But even Trebelhorn had to admit Monday night's come-from-behind 5-4 triumph over the Chicago White Sox was a little more important than the others, since it tied the major-league record of 13 straight victories to open the season. Against the White Sox Tuesday night, Milwaukee would take a shot at breaking the record first set by the 1982 Atlanta Braves.

Robin Yount, one of four hold-

overs from Milwaukee's 1982 pennant-winning team, blooped a single to right with two out in the seventh inning, scoring Paul Molitor and capping a decisive two-run rally.

"We've won games in every way imaginable this season, so this shouldn't be surprising," said Yount, whose single greeted reliever Bobby Thigpen. "I didn't know whether it would drop in or not. The way things have been going, nothing surprises me."

"Somewhere along the line we're going to lose," said Greg Brock, who hit a two-run homer in the first inning. "We just have to remember not to get too high."

Despite the glare of the spotlight, Milwaukee's players and coaches insist they're feeling little pressure or fatigue. "The more they talk about us, the more tickets we'll sell," said Trebelhorn, a first-year manager.

And if they keep selling tickets, that makes the front office happy. And if the front office is happy, maybe they'll hire me again.

In spring training, Trebelhorn ordered his team to come to the ballpark in coats and ties. Some of the players asked if there was anything that would change his mind. "Yeah," Trebelhorn said, "win 10 straight." The Brewers came into Chicago with shirts open at the collar. (AP, NYT, UPI)



Milwaukee's Greg Brock, hitting a two-run homer in the first inning Monday night in Chicago.

A Coach Who Took the Money — and Ran

International Herald Tribune

LONDON — Lawrie McMenemy, the highest paid manager in British soccer history and the most successful in Sunderland's 108 years, last week quit and ran in the night.

Telling no one but The Sun, a tabloid to which he granted the exclusive news that he was going for the good of the club, he left Sunderland on the brink of relegation to Division Three.

Awaking to Thursday's headlines, the rest of the media was reduced to knocking on the door of the luxury house he occupied rent-free at Sunderland's expense. McMenemy and his family were gone, presumably bound for a holiday in Florida.

He did not drive off in the £25,000 (£33,000) Mercedes — another perk on top of his £166,078 salary during his first 10 months as Sunderland's managing director.

The car, which McMenemy extracted out of a region where one man in four is unemployed, was damaged by vandals. So was a second Mercedes, owned by Bob Murray, the club's chairman.

This followed the home loss to Sheffield United, Sunderland's fifth loss in six matches. Out of a mere 8,544 spectators, one of the club's lowest attendances ever, a handful went to work on his car.

Vandalism cannot be condoned, yet the Northeast, a passionate stronghold of English soccer, seems to have found a formula for putting the heat on managers: Gouge their Mercedes to gouge their egos.

McMenemy, amid interlocking boardroom bickerings, ignored the nearly identical claims that had precipitated Jack Charlton's resignation from nearby Newcastle two years ago. Having parked his Big Mac found it gutted of removable parts. Flaming the same status symbol, Big Mac complained in The Sun: "This was not the reaction of the Sunderland fans I know. That is not what life in this area is all about."

He misread the writing on the bumpers. It said, in the crudest of ways, that being born a Geordie, returning as messiah and reaping income equivalent to that of 20 dock workers did not make him one of them.

McMenemy's excuses rang hollow in the dole queues and on the terraces. Either because he thinks The Sun is the Geordies' newspaper, or because it pays best for exclusives, his message was that pride and instinct told him to stay, but that the only way to relieve the pressure on the team was to go.

"In 20 years as a manager," he lamented, "I cannot remember a team as full of fear as the one I put out against Sheffield last Saturday."

Greater sacrifice had no man than to lay down his job, his calling. And if the players he signed aren't good enough to relieve in seven matches what they put in peril during 35, nobody can say McMenemy took them down.

This isn't the first sacrifice McMenemy has made to try to heal the cancer many stalwarts will tell you was dragging the club under long before he arrived 22 months earlier.

He had quit as manager of Southampton and he had brought with him Lew Chatterley, his assistant of a dozen years. He persuaded his own son, Chris, to accept £20,000 as youth coach and recruited his 18-year-old daughter, Alison, as "fund-raising consultant" (unkind fans dubbed her, Miss McMenemy).

He also brought in such players as Alan Kennedy (formerly of Liverpool), Frank Gray (Leeds) and George Burley and Eric Gates (Ipswich); the ex-factor had served McMenemy well at Southampton.

Old players for new, winners in the First Division, have misfired in the basement of the second. There they harass, they sweat and trample any lingering touches of velvet. Yet experienced campaigners should have been the last to tremble in fear, especially after the heady atmosphere of 20,000 fans applauding their lap of honor after escaping relegation last season.

McMenemy promised them that the worst was over. He claimed he had worked wonders on faults the fans could not see and would not leave until Sunderland had won the First Division and the European Cup.

He was indignant when journalists disturbed

his Florida holiday a year ago after the balance sheet revealed his income and after Barry Batey, a rebel director, let it be known that McMenemy was charging the club for home heating, lighting and insurance.

His first 12 months had produced a deficit of £502,406, compared with a profit of £581,420 the previous year.

"I took on a three-year commitment," McMenemy reasoned. "And I want to be able to look back and say I have not cost the club a penny. Clubs I've served have always been better off when I left than when I joined."

Alas, Tom Cowie, the millionaire car dealer who hired McMenemy, abandoned the chairmanship last summer. And Batey, a local real estate agent and Cowie's arch rival, hounded McMenemy.

"McMenemy is bleeding this club dry," said Batey. "Raising more money for him to spend would be like giving more drink to an alcoholic."

Batey was unimpressed by McMenemy's announcement that he would take a pay cut of £50,000. Two longtime local journalists called the team Sunderland's worst in memory.

Who could save things now? Come the dawn of McMenemy's departure, a familiar, balding pate was busy at Roker Park. Bob Stokoe, a real local who had managed Sunderland to the 1973 FA Cup final victory over Leeds United, one of the most emotional in memory, was back. The old messiah.

I don't know Stokoe's price. It will likely not run to a Mercedes. But coming out of retirement, he had seven matches to lead Sunderland around. Four were at home — starting against Leeds on Easter Monday. With almost double (14,725) the last home crowd, Sunderland went ahead but could not hold it and came out with a 1-1 draw.

Not a triumph, but a start. Give Sunderland (folk half an excuse and the Roker roar, unheard lately, will reverberate in 30,000 throats.

Restoration is overdue, and it's comforting to know that — at Stokoe's insistence — McMenemy fits will be involved in any success that may come. In a spirit long trampled into the dust of this famous club's past, Stokoe sees no reason to kick out the son for the flight of the father.

Flyers Beat Islanders, 4-2

United Press International

PHILADELPHIA — The Philadelphia Flyers on Monday night found the way to get to New York

NHL PLAYOFFS

Islander goalie Kelly Hrudey: by getting assistance from the Washington Capitals.

Hrudey, who made 73 saves in a Game 7 quadruple-overtime first-round victory over the Islanders, started against the Flyers in the opener of the National Hockey League's second round 41 hours morning. Prodigious, the Islanders were tired and the Flyers struck for three first-period goals en route to a 4-2 triumph.

In Monday's other Wales Conference matchup, Quebec downed Montreal. The Campbell division finals were to open Tuesday.

Tim Kerr scored two of his three

goals in the first period, forcing Hrudey's exit in favor of Billy Smith. "Hrudey was tired," said Kerr, who scored the second post-season hat trick of his seven-year career. "He had to be let down after that last game."

Noriques 7, Canadiens 5: In Montreal, Dale Hunter highlighted a four-goal rally during the final two periods with the tie-breaker at 2:44 of the third, allowing Quebec to hand the defending Stanley Cup champion Canadiens their first loss since March 11. Montreal went 13-0 in that span and had defeated the Noriques in all four regular-season meetings at the Forum.

Hunter deflected Steven Finn's slapshot to break a 4-4 tie after Anton Stastny ignited the comeback with an unassisted goal at 17:16 of the second period. The Noriques scored three third-period goals by 7:21 to chase goalie Patrick Roy.

Drug Tests Are Negative on NBA Trio

NEW YORK (AP) — No traces of illegal drugs were found in the systems of three Phoenix Suns who were tested after being indicted on drug charges. The National Basketball Association announced Monday.

The league said James Edwards, Grant Gaudin and Jay Humphries tested negative; any player who shows positive is banned from the NBA for at least two years. The three underwent testing last Friday, one day after they, former Suns Garfield Heard and Mike Bratz and five other people were indicted by a Maricopa County grand jury. Charges against the current and former players ranged from possession to trafficking in cocaine and other illegal drugs.

The players were tested under an agreement between the league and the players' association. Each of the three may be tested three more times within the next six weeks.

Knicks Axe Coach, General Manager

NEW YORK (AP) — In the wake of a 24-58 National Basketball Association season and a third straight last-place divisional finish, the New York Knicks on Monday fired Coach Bob Hill and General Manager Scotty Stirling.

Hill replaced Hubie Brown as head coach last Dec. 1 and posted a 20-46 record. Stirling was hired Jan. 3, 1986, replacing Dave DeBusschere as the team's front-office boss. The team continued to founder, however, and Stirling was under fire for a number of his trades.

Cyclist LeMond Is Wounded in Hunting Accident



Greg LeMond

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches
SACRAMENTO, California — Greg LeMond, the only American ever to win the prestigious Tour de France bicycle race, was wounded Monday by shotgun fire in a hunting accident, but doctors say his career is not in danger.

LeMond, 25, was struck while hunting turkey with two companions near Lincoln, about 20 miles (32 kilometers) northwest of Sacramento, said a spokesman for the Placer County sheriff's office.

LeMond "should recover from all injuries... and it should not affect his abilities as an athlete," said Dr. Sandy Beal of the University of California Medical Center at Davis. LeMond was fitted in a cast condition.

The cyclist should be able to resume training in a month or two, said Beal, who led a team of three surgeons in a two-hour operation to remove pellets from LeMond's mid-section.

Beal said LeMond prognosis is good; "because he's young and in very good condition, he'll recover," she said.

The blast was fired by LeMond's brother-in-law, Patrick Blades. "Evidently Greg was on the other side of some thick berry bushes and there were some turkeys there," said

LeMond's father, Bob. "Pat shot what he thought was a turkey through the brush. Greg had walked around in front of it and just took some backshot in the back."

No charges were filed. Johnese Spisso, the medical facility's trauma center coordinator, said the hunters were wearing camouflage.

The elder LeMond said the trio was hunting on land owned by the third member of the party, the cyclist's uncle, Rodney Barber.

Surgeons said 10 to 30 pellets struck LeMond. The pellets entered LeMond's right side and back and traveled through to his chest, puncturing two small holes each in his diaphragm, liver and small intestine, and bruising a kidney, Beal said. No blood transfusions were required.

His recovery period left his participation in mid-year racing events in question.

LeMond had been training earlier this year in Belgium, where he owns a house, but returned to Northern California after breaking his wrist in a fall during last month's Milan-San Remo Cycling Classic.

LeMond won the 24-day, 2,541-mile Tour de France last July. In 1981 and 1985, he won the top U.S. cycling event, the 1,065-mile Coors Classic through California, Nevada and Colorado. (AP, UPI)

SCOREBOARD

Baseball Basketball Hockey

Monday's Line Scores

AMERICAN LEAGUE	NATIONAL LEAGUE
Kansas City 613 54 286-10 13 8	St. Louis 101 88 866-2 7 9
Seattle 101 88 866-2 7 9	San Francisco 101 88 866-2 7 9
Seattle 101 88 866-2 7 9	San Francisco 101 88 866-2 7 9
Seattle 101 88 866-2 7 9	San Francisco 101 88 866-2 7 9
Seattle 101 88 866-2 7 9	San Francisco 101 88 866-2 7 9

National Basketball Association Playoff Schedule

First Round (Best of Five)	Second Round (Best of Five)
Chicago at Boston	Chicago at Boston
Golden State at Utah	Golden State at Utah
Golden State at Utah	Golden State at Utah
Golden State at Utah	Golden State at Utah
Golden State at Utah	Golden State at Utah

NHL Playoffs

Monday's Division Final Results	Wednesday's Division Final Results
N.Y. Islanders 3-1-3	Philadelphia 3-1-3
Philadelphia 3-1-3	Philadelphia 3-1-3
Philadelphia 3-1-3	Philadelphia 3-1-3
Philadelphia 3-1-3	Philadelphia 3-1-3
Philadelphia 3-1-3	Philadelphia 3-1-3

Final 1986-87 NBA Regular-Season Leaders

TEAM OFFENSE	TEAM DEFENSE	INDIVIDUAL SCORING
Portland 104.7	Portland 104.7	Portland 104.7
Portland 104.7	Portland 104.7	Portland 104.7
Portland 104.7	Portland 104.7	Portland 104.7
Portland 104.7	Portland 104.7	Portland 104.7
Portland 104.7	Portland 104.7	Portland 104.7

Major League Standings

AMERICAN LEAGUE	NATIONAL LEAGUE
Seattle 101 88 866-2 7 9	St. Louis 101 88 866-2 7 9
Seattle 101 88 866-2 7 9	St. Louis 101 88 866-2 7 9
Seattle 101 88 866-2 7 9	St. Louis 101 88 866-2 7 9
Seattle 101 88 866-2 7 9	St. Louis 101 88 866-2 7 9
Seattle 101 88 866-2 7 9	St. Louis 101 88 866-2 7 9

World Championships

Baseball	Ice Hockey
USA 101 88 866-2 7 9	Canada 101 88 866-2 7 9
USA 101 88 866-2 7 9	Canada 101 88 866-2 7 9
USA 101 88 866-2 7 9	Canada 101 88 866-2 7 9
USA 101 88 866-2 7 9	Canada 101 88 866-2 7 9
USA 101 88 866-2 7 9	Canada 101 88 866-2 7 9

Transition

Baseball	Ice Hockey
USA 101 88 866-2 7 9	Canada 101 88 866-2 7 9
USA 101 88 866-2 7 9	Canada 101 88 866-2 7 9
USA 101 88 866-2 7 9	Canada 101 88 866-2 7 9
USA 101 88 866-2 7 9	Canada 101 88 866-2 7 9
USA 101 88 866-2 7 9	Canada 101 88 866-2 7 9

Escorts & Guides

INTERNATIONAL ESCORT SERVICE	REGENCY NY	GENEVA ESCORT SERVICE	ZURICH - NATHALIE
212-765-7896	212-538-0027	212-538-0027	212-538-0027
212-765-7896	212-538-0027	212-538-0027	212-538-0027
212-765-7896	212-538-0027	212-538-0027	212-538-0027
212-765-7896	212-538-0027	212-538-0027	212-538-0027
212-765-7896	212-538-0027	212-538-0027	212-538-0027

Escorts & Guides

INTERNATIONAL ESCORT SERVICE	REGENCY NY	GENEVA ESCORT SERVICE	ZURICH - NATHALIE
212-765-7896	212-538-0027	212-538-0027	212-538-0027
212-765-7896	212-538-0027	212-538-0027	212-538-0027
212-765-7896	212-538-0027	212-538-0027	212-538-0027
212-765-7896	212-538-0027	212-538-0027	212-538-0027
212-765-7896	212-538-0027	212-538-0027	212-538-0027

